The Bombay Gazette.

TOWN EDITION.

No. 53,847.—New Series.] BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, JULY 19, 1906. [PRICE: ONE ANNA.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY PRICE ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA

Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c.,

COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

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LARGEST SALE in the WORLD.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON.

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of sailing. Saturday, 2 P. M. 1906.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
21st July	ARABIA	7903	....	....
28th "	ORIENTAL	5284	BRITANNIA	6525
4th Aug.	HIMALAYA	6898	....	....
11th "	PENINSULAR	5294	MOOLTAN	10000
18th "	PERSIA	7951	....	....
25th "	ORIENTAL	5284	MARMORA	10509
1st Sept.	MOLDAVIA	9500	....	....
8th "	PENINSULAR	5294	VICTORIA	6522
15th "	EGYPT	7912	....	....
22nd "	ORIENTAL	5284	MACEDONIA	10512
29th "	ARCADIA	6603	....	....

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles Plymouth, and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting steamer at Port Said

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 P.M., for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports *en route.*

A. H. FROOM,
Acting Superintendent,
P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.

BOMBAY, *11th July* 1906.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge and on Favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.

SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.

PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.

HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.

PACKAGES cleared or shipped.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates

CALCUTTA AGENTS : GRINDLAY & Co.

LONDON AGENTS : GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
AUSTRALIEN	6,635	Verron	9th Aug. 1906.
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,630	Rebufat	6th Sep. "
YARRA	4,248	Sellier	4th Oct. "
DUMBEA	5,916	X	1st Nov. "

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessel	Tons.	Captain	To Sail on or about
YARRA	4,248	Sellier	21st July 1906.
DUMBIA	5,916	X	18th Aug. "

RETURN FARES TO AUSTRALIA.

Available for 24 months.

1st Class Rs. 735, 2nd class Rs. 585, 3rd class Rs. 295.

For further Particulars apply to

P. DE BURE,
Agent.

57, *Esplanade Road,* BOMBAY.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILINGS from BOMBAY to MARSEILLES & LIVERPOOL.

The following sailings have been arranged :—

Steamers.	Captain.	Tonnage.	Date.
CIRCASSIA	A. Haig	6716	17th August
BRITANNIA	R. G. Garrick	3069	28th "
SCINDIA	Shafto Abrey	5106	22nd Sept.
MASSILIA	J. Thomson	5091	3rd October.
OLYMPIA	C. F. Osborne R. N. R.	5124	23rd October.

Bombay to Suez	Rs. 350
Bombay to Port Said	Rs. 380
Bombay to Marseilles	Rs. 525
Bombay to Liverpool (all the way by sea)	Rs. 550
Bombay to London overland from Marseilles and including 1st class rail ticket across the Continent	Rs. 600
Bombay to New York	Rs. 720
Return ticket to Liverpool (all the way by sea)	Rs. 900
Return ticket to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	Rs. 950

Note.—Return tickets by Steamers marked * are Rs. 50 less than the above say Rs. 850 and Rs. 900 respectively.

All Return Tickets are available for 2 years.

Concession granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess, and is fitted with every comfort.

The Advertised Rates to Europe include a passage by B. I. S. N. Co.'s Steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of Steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave. For rates for steamers not carrying Surgeon and Stewardess or for any other information regarding passage etc., apply to the undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co.,

BUYING AGENTS. PRODUCE AGENTS.

BUYING DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. having for many years been large Exporters to the East of HARDWARE, METALS, MACHINERY STORES and GENERAL MERCHANDISE, offer their services to Firms abroad.

CATALOGUES OR QUOTATIONS FURNISHED. CLOSEST PRICES ASSURED.

PRODUCE DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. undertake the Sale of EASTERN PRODUCE on commission. GENERAL AGENCY BUSINESS carefully conducted.

Correspondence Invited.

CODES USED—A1, A.B.C., International, Private, &c.

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co
66 FENCHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS :—

FOR KARACHI.

T. S. "LINGA" 2,171 tons, on Friday, 20th July, from the Victoria Dock No. 14 Shed, at 8 a. m., or later from the Stream on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "NERBUDDA," 3,025 tons, on MONDAY, 23rd July, calling at Karachi, Pasni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Mahomera and Busreh.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,200 tons, on THURSDAY, 26th July, calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, and Mahomera, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Baghdad.

FOR SEYCHELLES EAST AFRICA AND ADEN.

S. S. "PUTIALA," 2,998 tons, on or about 14th Aug. calling at Seychelles, Zanzibar, Mombasa, Lamu, and Aden.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "SIRSA," 2,610 tons, on or about 3rd Aug.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand, apply to —

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.
Agents, BOMBAY.

18th July, 1906.

KING KING & Co.,

BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers, free of charge of Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares and Handbook of information furnished by return of post on application.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Railway Officials, Missionaries, and Family Parties obtained.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. and O.

Every assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for despatch as Cargo to Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co., London, or Messrs. KING BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.

Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on application.

KING HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA :
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co,

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE *via* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st Oct. 1906.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600.	Rs. 325.	Rs. 150.

Take passengers to East African ports with transhipment at Aden.

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
FRANZFERDINAND	C. Matcovih	6016	20th July 1906
† NIPPON	S. Tomanovich	6316	31st " "
† CHINA	G. Damianovich	6000	30th Aug. "
† AUSTRIA	A. Bilaffer	7600	5th Oct. "

* Will call at Karachi. † Will call at Fiume.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class Rs. 900. 2nd Class Rs. 488. Saloon Rs. 600.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued *via* Trieste, the St. Gothard's and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the return voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co. are issued at reduced Fares.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about six hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN *via* COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer	Captain.	Tons	To sail or on about
SILESIA	L. de Stabile	5,158	27th July 1906.

For further particular regarding Passages apply to—

E. SCARPA, *Agent-General,*
SASSOON HOUSE, 52, CHURCH GATE STREET,
FORT, BOMBAY.

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captain.	Arrival.	Departure.
COLOMBO MARU	4709	J. Nagao	24th July	4th Aug
BOMBAY MARU	4625	S. Ishikawa.	7th Aug.	13th Aug
TOTOMI MARU	3412		21st Aug.	1st Sept
RIOJUN MARU	4806		4th Sept.	15th Sept
KAGOSHIMA MARU	4405	F. Pyne.	18th Sept	29th Sept
CEYLON MARU	5068	K. Kori.	2nd Oct.	15th Oct
COLOMBO MARU	4703	J. Nagao	16th Oct.	27th Oct
BOMBAY MARU	4625	S. Ishikawa	30th Oct	10th Nov

For Freight and Passage apply to

T. KUSUMOTO,
Manager
Navsari Buildings, Hornby Row,
Fort, Bombay.

N.B.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO by the above Line are hereby NOTIFIED that NO CLAIMS for SHORT DELIVERY, DAMAGE, &c., WILL BE ENTERTAINED unless they are sent to the office within ten days after the steamer's arrival. No Survey will be held on cargo warehoused or removed from the Landing Shed.

PARCELS and PACKAGES sent to all parts of the world at specially low rates by the "ORIENTAL PARCELS EXPRESS."

Particulars from

COUTTS & CO.,
Shipping Agents.
Bombay and Karachi.
Parcels delivered at door of address.

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INSURANCES.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.

ESTABLISHED 1809.

CHIEF OFFICES:
EDINBURGH : 64, Prince's Street.
LONDON: 61, Threadneedle Street.

Total Funds Exceed	£17,837,000
Total Revenue for 1905 Exceeded	£ 3,774,000

The sum of £830,160 was divided among Participating Life Policy-holders in 1900, yielding a BONUS at the Rate of £1-8-0 per cent. per annum not only on the original sums assured but also on all subsisting Bonuses.

POLICIES in some cases have been MORE THAN DOUBLED in amount by the addition of BONUSES.

NEW PROSPECTUS JUST OUT.

GREAT REDUCTIONS under all SYSTEMS.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to

Messrs. KING KING & Co.,
Secretaries,
NORTH BRITISH and MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.,
KING'S BUILDINGS, BOMBAY

THE CHINA MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD.

HEAD OFFICE : SHANGHAI.

A LEVEL PREMIUM, OLD LINE. BRITISH COMPANY.

Insurance in Force	Rs. 3,68,02,378
Assets	" 52,80,239
Reserve	" 44,95,298
Business written last year	" 1,48,89,396
Yearly income	" 28,83,602

DHUNJIBHOY B. PETIT & CO.,
CHIEF AGENTS FOR BOMBAY PRESIDENCY
7-11, Elphinstone Circle.

J. M. MUSSEN,
MANAGER FOR INDIA.

THE DEMAND FOR STANDARD POLICIES

EVERY YEAR since 1865 the NEW BUSINESS has exceeded £1,000,000 sums assured PER ANNUM—a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by

NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE.

NEW POLICIES IN 1905

ISSUED FOR	£2,535,408
ACCUMULATED FUNDS	£11,300,000
ASSURANCES IN FORCE	£28,000,165

ASK FOR THE 1905 PROSPECTUS containing the LATEST RATES and NEW SCHEMES, obtainable from

F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary, Bombay Branch.

BINNY & Co.,
Chief Agents, Madras.

THE ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

Established 1874.

Trust Fund Amounting to over Rs. 2,35,00,000.

INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES and lodged with the OFFICIAL TRUSTEE OF BOMBAY.

TOTAL ASSURANCES in force nearly Rs. 10,00,00,000.

ANNUAL INCOME NEARLY Rs. 50,00,000.

For Prospectus containing all particulars apply to

H. G. W. MEIKLE, F. F. A.,
Acting Manager, BOMBAY.

GRESHAM LIFE OFFICE.

ASSETS	Rs. 13 Crores.
ANNUAL INCOME	Rs. 2 Crores.

ESTABLISHED—1848,

NOVEL and ATTRACTIVE forms of ASSURANCE APPEALING SPECIALLY to those who desire to combine INVESTMENT WITH OLD AGE PENSION.

TABLE—I. T. D. H.

EXAMPLE :—

Rs. 442-8-0 Annual Premium secures to a person aged 25.

(1) In case of Death before age 60—
IMMEDIATE PAYMENT of ... Rs. 10,000
(2) In case of Survival to age 60—
(a) CASH PAYMENT of... ... Rs. 10,000
(b) LIFT ANNUITY of... ... Rs. 600.
(c) PARTICIPATION IN 35 YEARS CAPITALISED PROFITS.

Prospective benefits in case of Survival (in above example) equivalent to an Investment of Annual Premiums in CONSOLS, whilst the security of Rs. 10,000 Assurance in case of Death during 35 years is obtained in addition,

PROSPECTUS containing full Table of Rates for the above, and other new features, on application to

CROFT, MODY & CO.,
Chief Agents for India, Burma, and Ceylon,
BOMBAY.

LATEST NECKWEAR.

CHIC STYLES, SPECIALLY SELECTED.

		Rs. a.			Rs. a
Crèpe de Chine Ties	... from	1 12	Washing Tubular Ties	... from	0 8
Knitted Silk Knot Ties	... "	2 8	Riding Scarves with Stiffeners	"	1 12
Matt Silk Ties ...	... "	2 12	Soft Collars	... Doz.	7 8
Rich Silk Scarves—Latest	... "	3 0	Best Linen Collars, 4-fold	... "	7 4

INSPECTION INVITED.

HOAR & CO., {THE HOUSE for NECKWEAR,} BOMBAY.

MONGINI BROTHER'S EXTRA STRONG PEPPERMINTS,

in 1 lb. Glass-stoppered Jars Rs. 1-8 each jar included.

MONGINI BROTHER'S FRESH MADE CHOCOLATES in 1 lb. pink or blue cartons, Rs. 2.

MONGINI BROTHER'S RICH TEA CAKES Re. 1 per lb.

MONGINI BROTHER'S FRUIT SYRUPS in pint bottles including Strawberry, Raspberry, Pine-apple Lemon etc. etc. Re. per bottle.

MONGINI BROTHERS,
25-27-29. CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.
TELEPHONE N. 325, TELEGRAMS "IMOGEN" BOMBAY.

PLEASE NOTE THAT

DR. H. L. BATLIWALLA IS THE ONLY ONE

In the whole of India who has received TWO MEDALS from the INDUSTRIAL INDIAN EXHIBITIONS FOR FEVER REMEDIES.

MALARIA ! CHALLENGE OF Rs. 5,000.

BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS OR MIXTURE.

GUARANTEED TO CURE OR MONEY BACK.

BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILL or MIXTURE drives all the poisonou Malarial germs out of the body. It is truly wonderful that this dread disease can be cured so readily, but it can, and that is all you need to think about. If you buy a bottle of BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS or MIXTURE and if it does not cure your Influenza, Malarious, Intermittent, and Bilious Fevers, and mild form of Plague, let me know at once and I will refund your money. I want no man's money unless I am satisfied that Batliwalla's remedies have given him more than his money's worth. Can you blame me for being enthusiastic about the efficacy of Batliwalla's Remedies ? I have been selling them for years all over this country and in other countries. Batliwalla's Ague Mixture has attained such a high reputation in the Bombay Druggists' market that if I agree to take only One Rupee per dozen less than the market rate, I can sell one thousand dozens of it in one day only. I offer a challenge of Rs. 5,000 to any one who can disprove this statement.

BATLIWALLA'S EMBIRIL TONIC PILLS FOR PALE PEOPLE.

GUARANTEED TO CURE OR MONEY BACK.

A valuable remedy in all cases of Nervous Exhaustion, Melancholia, Pale Sallow Complexion, Overwrought Brain-work, Impotency, Constitutional Weakness, Seminal Emission in sleep, Early stage of Consumption, Indigestion, Impairment of Understanding due to Excessive Indulgence, and many other ailments to which the human frame is subjected. In cases of prematurely aged persons these Pills are found highly effective. They are highly recommended to all busy workers who earn their living not by muscle, but by their brains ; and to Students and Scholars ; Growing Boys and Girls who, in addition to perhaps inheriting a feeble constitution, are educated on the modern system of cram and overwrought brainwork. These Pills have been found to be a Powerful and Rapid Restorer of Mental and Physical Vigour. They restore the diminished capacity for intellectual work, loss of appetite, and imperfect digestion.

PRICE Rs. 1-8 PER BOTTLE.

Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture and Batliwalla's Embiril Tonic Pills (for Pale People) may be had from TREACHER & Co., KEMP & Co., PHILLIPS & Co., BEYNON & Co., etc., etc., or from the Sole Manufacturers—DR. H. L. BATLIWALLA, Worli, Dadar, Bombay. Discount to the Trade.

THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE FOR JULY, 1906.

SPECIAL TIME AND FARE TABLES OF ALL THE INDIAN RAILWAYS,

ABSTRACT OF RULES AND REGULATIONS,

THROUGH ROUTES AND FARES FROM BOMBAY TO PLACES IN INDIA AND ABROAD

POSTAL AND TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATION.

STEAM-BOAT AND DAK COMPANIES.

PLACES OF INTEREST ALONG THE COAST.

A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA SHOWING THE PRINCIPAL RAILWAY STATIONS ON THE INDIAN LINES.

PRICE, EIGHT ANNAS. ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION, R 5.

CAN THE "MINIMAX" HAND FIRE EXTINGUISHER DO WHAT IS CLAIMED FOR IT ?

READ THIS PROOF POSITIVE.

FROM THE McGEOCH CARRIAGE & MOTOR COMPANY,
PAISLEY, 7th Feb. 1905.

DEAR SIRS,—

A fire took place on 27th January last at No. 4, Mill Street, Paisley, the property of the Senior Partner of the McGeoch Carriage & Motor Co.

The fire started in one of the Bedrooms and it had got a good hold as one of the partitions was blazing away when the fire was discovered.

Three Minimax were used to quell the fire and they did splendid work as the fire was extinguished before the Brigade arrived. If we had required to wait till the Brigade arrived in all probability the whole place would have been burned. Yours truly,

ANDREW McGEOCH, (Partner.)

In 2¼ Years over **150,000** Sold, & **1,500** Actual Fires Extinguished.

FULL PARTICULARS FROM THE SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA.

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF

THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.

WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE : 11, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, **BOMBAY**.

THE PREMIUMS

Are so moderate that, at usual ages for assurance, Rs. 1,200 or Rs. 1,250 may be secured, from the first for the yearly payment which would generally elsewhere assure Rs. 1,000 only—the difference of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to

AN IMMEDIATE AND CERTAIN BONUS OF 20 TO 25 PER CENT.

ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE

SHOWING THE ANNUAL PREMIUM PAYABLE FOR VARIOUS KINDS OF POLICIES WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birthday.	Whole Life Assurances of Rs. 1,000.				Endowment Assurances of Rs.1,000.			Age next Birthday
	Whole Life Premiums,	Prmiums Limited to			Payable at death, or in			
		10 years.	15 years.	20 years.	15 years.	20 years.	25 years.	
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
20	21 10	48 8	36 6	30 7	64 5	47 6	37 11	20
21	22 1	49 4	36 14	30 15	64 6	47 8	37 13	21
22	22 9	50 0	37 7	31 7	64 8	47 10	37 15	22
23	23 1	50 12	38 0	31 15	64 9	47 12	38 1	23
24	23 9	51 8	38 10	32 7	64 11	47 14	38 4	24
25	24 2	52 5	39 4	33 0	64 13	48 0	38 7	25
26	24 11	53 2	39 15	33 9	64 15	48 3	38 10	26
27	25 5	54 0	40 10	34 2	65 1	48 6	38 14	27
28	25 15	54 14	41 5	34 12	65 4	48 9	39 2	28
29	26 9	55 13	42 1	35 6	65 7	48 12	39 6	29
30	27 4	56 13	42 13	36 0	65 10	49 0	39 11	30
31	27 15	57 13	43 10	36 11	65 13	49 4	40 0	31
32	28 11	58 14	44 7	37 6	66 0	49 8	40 6	32
33	29 8	59 15	45 4	38 2	66 4	49 13	40 12	33
34	30 6	61 1	46 2	38 15	66 8	50 2	41 3	34
35	31 5	62 4	47 1	39 12	66 11	50 8	41 10	35
36	32 5	63 8	48 0	40 10	67 2	50 14	42 2	36
37	33 5	64 12	49 0	41 9	67 8	51 5	42 11	37
38	34 6	66 1	50 1	42 8	67 14	51 13	43 5	38
39	35 8	67 6	51 3	43 8	68 4	52 5	43 15	39
40	36 11	68 12	52 5	44 9	68 11	52 14	44 10	40
41	38 0	70 3	53 8	45 11	69 3	53 8	45 6	41
42	39 6	71 11	54 12	46 14	69 12	54 3	46 4	42
43	40 13	73 4	56 1	48 2	70 6	55 0	47 3	43
44	42 5	74 13	57 6	49 7	71 0	55 14	48 4	44
45	43 14	76 7	58 12	50 13	71 11	56 18	49 6	45

A PERSON OF 30 may secure Rs. 1,000 at Death by a yearly payment of Rs. 27-4 during life. The Premium would generally elsewhere secure Rs. 800 only instead for Rs. 1,000.

OR, if unwilling to burden himself with payments during his whole life, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 by twenty yearly payments of Rs. 36, being thus free of Premiums before age 50, this premium being about the same as most Offices require during the whole term of life.

OR, if preferring to make provision for his old age or for his family in case of death, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 payable at age 55 or death by yearly payments of Rs. 39-11.

TO PROFESSIONAL MEN AND OTHERS.

Whose income is dependent upon health the Limited Payment System or Endowment Assurance is specially recommended.

E. F. ALLUM, General Manager.

"THE BOMBAY GAZETTE." STERLING EXCHANGE TABLE.

THIS VOLUME OF "STERLING EXCHANGE TABLES" is a small neatly bound BOOK, covering all RATES in 32nds—both Sterling into Rupees and Rupees into Sterling, from 1s. 3¾d. to 1s. 4 23/32d. The Book has been found to supply a long-felt want, as, since the Stoppage of the Free Coinage of Silver, rates have varied well within those given both for Demand and Six Months' Currency Bills, and the extensive and expensive tables in general use are now no longer required. The form adopted will also greatly facilitate the conversion of broken amounts.

"The cheapest, best, and most convenient."—*Vide* Press Notices.

PRICE :—RS. 2.

FEED YOUR CHILDREN
(when weaned)
ON
Robinson's PATENT "A FINE POWDER" GROATS.

A GREAT PROMOTER OF THE GROWTH OF BONE AND MUSCLE.
(To be used with Milk.)

KEEN, ROBINSON & CO., Ltd., LONDON.
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OVERLAND SUMMARY.

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PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

POONA RACES.

SPECIAL FAST EXPRESS TRAINS will leave Victoria Terminus on 28th July, 4th, 11th, 18th, 23rd, and 25th August, 1st, 8th, 13th, 15th, 19th, 22nd, 27th, and 29th September, 1906, for Poona as under:—

First Class vestibuled "Train de Luxe" consisting exclusively of Restaurant and Parlour Cars replete with all modern improvements, Ladies Private Saloons, Electric Light and Fans, Dressing Rooms, Baths, &c., &c.

DOWN TRAIN.		Standard Time. H. M.	UP TRAIN.		Standard Time. H. M.
V. Terminus	dep.	12 0	Poona	dep.	19 30
Poona	arr.	15 0	V. T. Bombay	arr.	23 0

Second class Express with Restaurant Car attached will run for 2nd Class Passengers each way on the above dates if sufficient passengers notify their intention to travel the day before.

DOWN TRAIN.		Standard Time. H. M.	UP TRAIN.		Standard Time. H. M.
V. Terminus	dep.	11 25	Poona	dep.	19 55
Poona	arr.	14 35	V. T. Bombay	arr.	23 30

For fares and other particulars see the Poster Notice exhibited at important Stations on this Railway or application can be made to the Station Superintendent, Victoria Terminus.

A. MUIRHEAD,
General Traffic Manager.

BOMBAY, THE 16TH JULY, 1906.

THE BOMBAY BURMAH TRADING CORPORATION, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an INTERIM DIVIDEND, viz Rs. 180. per whole Share and Rs. 45 per quarter Share, has been declared and made payable on and after 1st August to Shareholders whose names are on the Register on 25th July on presentation of Share Certificates.

The TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from 26th July to 8th August, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
WALLACE & CO.,
Secretaries, Treasurers & Managers.

BOMBAY, 18TH JULY, 1906.

TIMBER SALES.

TENDERS are invited so as to reach the Undersigned by post by the noon of WEDNESDAY, 1st August 1906, for the PURCHASE of ANNUAL FOREST COUPES and 45,397 TEAK TREES in protected Forests and occupied Warkas lands in the South Thana Division.

Particulars as to conditions of sale &c., can be had on application to

R. H. MADAN,
Divisional Forest Officer,
South Thana.

THANA, 16TH JULY, 1906.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that the THIRTY-NINTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Bank of Bombay will be held at the Bank on THURSDAY, the 9th Proximo, at 4 P. M., for the following objects:—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and Statement of Accounts up to 30th ultimo.
2. To elect Directors for the ensuing year in room of Mr. Henry Cotterell Wright and Mr. Ahmedbhoy Habibbhoy, who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election.
3. To elect Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration.

Order of the Board,
J. BEGBIE,
Secretary & Treasurer.

Bombay, 3rd July, 1906.

TIMBER SLEEPERS.

SEPARATE TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of 6,30,000 SLEEPERS in all for the use of the NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY during 1906 and 1907 as under:—

50,000 SLEEPERS—Delivery to begin by 15th November 1906 and to be completed by 31st December, 1906.
5,80,000 SLEEPERS—Delivery to begin by 1st April 1907 and to be completed by 31st December, 1907.

The Sleepers should be nine (9) feet six (6) inches long, ten (10) inches wide and five (5) inches deep.

Tenders will be considered for any of the following descriptions of Timber:—

Indian—Nepal Sal, Deodar or Burmese Pingado.
Western Australian Hill grown Jarrah—New South Wales mixed hardwoods; Queensland mixed hardwoods; Tasmanian mixed Harwoods.

Parties Tendering are requested to state the number of Sleepers offered of each class of Timber, when more than one class is offered; and quote rates for each class as well as the average rate.

Tenders may be for the whole or for any portion of each contract.

In the case of mixed Hardwoods the proportions allowable are given in the specifications.

The Australian and Tasmanian Sleepers to be Government inspected and marked true to name at the cost of the suppliers and the price quoted should include delivery c. i. f. ex. Ships' slings at Karachi.

Burmese Pingado Sleepers will be inspected and passed by an Engineer Officer of the Burmah Railways before shipment and the price quoted should include delivery ex-Ships' slings at Karachi.

Nepal Sal and Deodar Sleepers will be inspected and passed at any Railway Station and prices quoted should include delivery into trucks at that Station after having been passed by an Engineer Officer of the North Western Railway.

Each Tender to be accompanied by a deposit in Currency Notes of 2 per cent. on the value of the Tender, as earnest money and the cover should be subscribed "Tender for Sleepers required by the North Western Railway in 1906 or 1907."

Tenders should be returned duly filled in to the Secretary, Railway Board, as under:—

(1). Tenders for 50,000 Sleepers required in 1906 to be returned at Simla by the 24th August, 1906.
(2). Tenders for 5,80,000 Sleepers required in 1907 to be returned at Calcutta by Monday, 3rd December, 1906.

on which dates these will be opened at 12 noon.

Forms of Tenders and Specifications can be had from the Chief Storekeeper, North-Western Railway, Lahore, on payment of Re. 1.

The Railway Board is not bound to accept the lowest or any Tender and the whole or any part of a Tender may be accepted or rejected.

By Order,
J. MIGLE.
Offg. Director of Railway Construction.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK,

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the surviver or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE.
Secretary and Treasurer.

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PAID-UP CAPITAL............£600,000
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Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

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Saturdays—10-30 A. M. to 2 P. M.

GEORGE MILLER,
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Sterling Reserve Fund	$	100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$	95,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$	100,00,000

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J. R. M. SMITH, *Chief Manager.*

LONDON BANKERS:
LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE:
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CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt.)
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq. (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.)
SIR EWEN CAMERON, K. C. M. G.
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C. S. ADDIS, Esqr. } *Managers.*

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SINGAPORE.
SOURABAYA.
TIENTSIN.
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BOMBAY AGENCY:
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

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Are received for 12 months and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

J. A. JEFFREY.
Acting Agent.

CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yen	24,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	„	21,000,000
ORDINARY RESERVE FUND	„	10,300,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FOR SILVER FUND	„	1,000,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FUND	„	1,000,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

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Honolulu.
Shanghai.
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Newchang.
Port Arthur.
Mukden.
Tairen.
Chefoo.
KOBE.
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Tokyo.
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LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England; The London Joint Stock Bank, Ld.; The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Ld.; The Parr's Bank, Ld.

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FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application.

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Albert Buildings,
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BABY'S TERRIBLE FACE HUMOUR

Would Scratch and Tear Away the Flesh —Neighbours Called it Worse Case Ever Seen—Grew Worse Under Doctors—Suffering Terrible.

CURED BY ONE SET OF CUTICURA REMEDIES

"My baby's face was a mass of sores. The doctor called it eczema, but his treatment did no good, as the child was getting worse, the disease eating the flesh away from his nose, and spreading to his body. Neighbours said it was the worst case they had ever seen. His suffering was terrible, and he would scratch and tear away the flesh. We then used the Cuticura Remedies, one set curing him completely, and healing his face without scar or blemish.—Wm. Cridland, 35 Winchester St., Pentonville Rd., N. London, Eng."

BABY QUIRK'S CURE

Of Torturing, Raw, and Scaly Eczema By Cuticura

"My baby was afflicted with a loathsome running eczema. Two doctors treated him for three months, but he grew worse and his face was a sickening sight. We then started to use Cuticura, and noticed an improvement at once. In a fortnight the running had ceased, the scabs nearly all dried off, and in a month his face was perfectly clear.—W. H. Quirk, No. 1 West End Cottages, Ruywood Road, N. Southampton."

CUTICURA A BLESSING

To Skin-Tortured Babies

The suffering which Cuticura Soap and Ointment have alleviated among the young, and the comfort they have afforded worn-out and worried parents, have led to their adoption in countless homes as priceless curatives for birth humours, milk crust, scalled head, eczemas, rashes, and every form of itching, scaly, pimply skin, and scalp humours, with loss of hair, of infancy and age.

Cuticura Soap, Ointment, and Pills are sold throughout the world. Depots: London, 27 Charterhouse Sq.; Paris, 5 Rue de la Paix; Australia, R. Towns & Co., Sydney. Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Boston, U. S. A., Sole Props. Mailed free, "How to Care for Baby's Skin, Scalp, and Hair."

Messrs. D. J. KEYMER & Co. beg to offer their services as AGENTS IN ENGLAND. Established in 1844, they have a thorough knowledge of the Markets, and experience of Eastern requirements.

The heads of the Firm give personal supervision to all business, and with confidence invite those requiring RELIABLE AGENTS for purchase of goods, sale of produce, or other business, to entrust their interests to them. Machinery orders are attended to by an expert.

1, WHITEFRIARS STREET, LONDON.
TELEGRAMS: "KEYMER, LONDON."

NEWSPAPER SUPPLY AGENCY,

HORNBY ROAD

THIS AGENCY SUPPLIES
THE
BOMBAY DAILY PAPERS
FOR PERUSAL IN THE
MORNING AND NOON
AT MODERATE MONTHLY SUBSCRIPTION
ALSO
HOME-PAPERS AND MAGAZINES,
Mofussil, Residents are also supplied with Paper
FOR TERMS APPLY TO
VINCENT AND COMPANY.

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Daily or thrice a week.—First Three Insertions—Four Annas per line; Fourth and Subsequent Insertions—Two Annas per line. Twice or Once a week.—First Three Insertions—Four Annas per line; Fourth and Subsequent insertions—Three Annas per line. Minimum Charge Rs. 2.

WANTED

A GOOD practical EUROPEAN MECHANICAL DRAUGHTSMAN experienced in constructional Iron Work, and General Engineering and Machine work; must have been in the Drawing Office of a manufacturing Engineering firm. State salary and references to be given. Apply to:—

Messrs. ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & Co., Ld.
Mazagon, Bombay

PRATT'S MOTOR-CAR SPIRIT.

DEODORISED NAPTHA OR GASOLINE

BEST for Motor-Cars, Bicycles, and Tricycles, also for Naptha Lamps.

Owners of Motor-Cars, &c., should insist on getting this and no other. Can be obtained from leading dealers in Motor-Cars. Imported by

STANDARD OIL Co., of New York
31, Hornby Road, Bombay

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.

GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.

NEW and Second-hand English-built CARRIAGES, LANDAUS, BROUGHAMS, VICTORIAS by well-known Makers FOR SALE.

CARRIAGE repairs of every description will be executed with prompt attention.

HOUSES Furnished with the latest styled, Furniture.

FURNITURE of the latest design FOR SALE and on HIRE, and also made to order.

CROCKERY, GLASS-WARE, and PLATED WARE, &c., FOR SALE and on HIRE.

ROLLED STEEL BEAMS.

5,000 Tons of STEEL BEAM
in all Sections and Weights,
ALSO
STEEL ANGLES, TEES,
PLATES, CAST-IRON PIPES,
GALVANIZED CORRUGATED-IRON SHEETS
Kept in Stock, ready for delivery.
Full particulars and prices from
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GUARANTEED CARRIAGE RUBBER TYRES.

COUPE'S STEEL WHEELS.
MOTOR CAR TYRES.
Inner Tubes & Outer Covers of all Sizes.
RUBBER MATTING, ACCUMULATORS,
HORNS, &c., &c., &c.,
BICYCLE ACCESSORIES,
Tyres, Tubes, Etc., of Best DUNLOP make.
OUR GOODS CHALLENGE COMPETITION
AND
ARE GUARANTEED TO BE WITHOUT BLEMISH.

For prices etc., apply to
GOVINDJI MADHOWJI & Co.
6, Hummum Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

POONA AGENTS.
MESSRS. FRENCHMAN & Co.
64, CIVIL LINES.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE

The Rates of Subscription to "The Bombay Gazette" are as follow:—

TO SUBSCRIBERS IN BOMBAY—Delivered Free.

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	Cash.	Credit.
Per annum	Rs. 20	Rs. 25
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Quarterly	„ 6	„ 8
Monthly	„ 2-8	„ 3-8

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Ten Lines and under—

First insertion		Rs. 5-0
Second and Third insertion	each	„ 2-8
Fourth and succeeding insertions at		Re. 1-4

No Advertisement counted as less than ten lines.

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For Advertisements of two or three lines, relating to such matters as Small Sales; Business Cards; Situations Wanted; Servants, Houses, or Lodgings required; Change of Residence; and Articles Lost or Found, the scale is as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines	Re. 1-0
Each succeeding line.	0-8

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THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, is Rs. 2 for six lines or less and Eight Annas for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	Per line As. 8
Second do.	„ 4½
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In the Native Languages, double the above rates.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a length of time, special contracts are made.

FOR SALE, WANTED, &c.

Daily or thrice a week.—First Three Insertions—Four Annas per line; Fourth and Subsequent insertions—Two Annas per line. Twice or Once a week.—First Three Insertions—Four Annas per line; Fourth and Subsequent insertions—Three Annas per line Minimum Charge Rs. 2.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE"
OVERLAND SUMMARY,
POST FREE.

Per Annum	Rs. 15
Half-yearly	„ 8
Quarterly	„ 5

"BOMBAY GAZETTE"
WEEKLY BUDGET
POST FREE.

Per Annum	Rs. 15
Half-yearly	„ 8
Quarterly	„ 5

CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances should be made payable to—"THE BOMBAY GAZETTE, LD."

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 29 June, 2017

HALLERINE.
Price per Bottle As. 12.
The most reliable remedy for the cure of
CHOLERA.
Small dose, small Price,
BUT
Most efficacious for Bowel complaints.

PREPARED ONLY BY
BEYNON & CO.,
55, ESPLANADE ROAD.
BOMBAY.

PRINCE OF WALES HOTEL.
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE.
Opposite the Town Hall.
Further Extensions and Renovations.
Spacious Dining and Sitting Room with
ELECTRIC FANS.
Rooms Airy and Commodious,
With Bath-rooms attached to each.
Rates from Rs. 2-8 to Rs. 4-0 per day.
Special arrangements for Monthly Boarders and Families making a prolonged stay.
Cuisine a Speciality.
Apply to the MANAGER.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Tolo, 740 tons, Captain Y. Enger, sailed yesterday for Bangkok, &c., with a general cargo.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Oolobaria 3436 tons, Captain F. Commack, will sail to-day for Calcutta in ballast.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Kasara, 504 tons, Captain H. M. Cutbush, will sail to-day for the Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo and deck passengers.

THE Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce have decided that Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, 10th, 11th, 12th, and 13th July should be regarded as full Weather Working Days; Saturday 14th, as a non-Weather Working Day; and Monday, 16th idem as a half Weather Working Day for vessels in the Prince's and Victoria Docks.

DEPARTURES.

July.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
18	Quesla s	Coope	Calcutta
	Industry s	Milne	Calcutta
	Tolo s	Enger	Bangkok, &c

The following vessels obtained their portclearances yesterday:—

Steamer Kasara, Cutbush, for Persian Gulf
„ Oolobaria, Commack, for Calcutta.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—

Steamer Yarra, for Australia, &c.
„ Singu, for Rangoon, &c.

MADRAS.
ARRIVALS.

July	Vessels.	From
9	Clan Ferguson	Liverpool
10	Umlazi	Natal
15	Goorkha	Calcutta
16	Bangala	Rangoon

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Dilwara, passed Lisbon, on the morning of the 17th instant.

The P. and O. steamer Caledonia, arrived at Suez from Bombay afternoon of the 16th instant.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JULY 18.

FOR LONDON

Arabia s—5 bales cotton R S N Talata and Co; 1 bales skins W and A Graham and Co; 10 cwt wax and 1 3-4 cwt gum D Vullibhoy and Co; 3 balas and skins, K B Sayad.

Glenroy s—100 cwt gum M Moolji; 100 bales cotton waste and 150 bales suvre cotton N Peerbhoy; 150 cwt dry ginger R Govindji.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Clan Sfuart s—22 bales wool D Goolabchund; 2000 cwt ail cokes B Sajan.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Arabia—990 cwt mowraseed J Fachiri.

FOR ANTWERP.

Glenroy s—166 bales cotton Ralli Bros; 100 bales aily cotton N M Tezpal.

FOR TRIESTE.

E F Ferdinand s—30 tons teak scantting Alex Mckenzia and Co; 728 bales cotton Ralli Bros; 104 cwt gum G Sojpal; 200 bales cotton Volkart Bros.

FOR VENICE.

E F Feruinand s—150 bales cotton and 2000 cwt casaerseed Rall Bros; 100 bales cotton Gaddu anc Co

FOR GENOA.

Clan Show s—25 tons old iron C Beggiano and Co; 4000 cwts linseed L Dreyfus and Co; 1001 cwt linseed A Blasckeck and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Banca s—452 cwt ooplate M H E Ellies.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Bauca s—500 bales twist E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Bauca s—478 bales cotton J A Begbie aud Co; 1 bale skins K R Sajan; 1000 bales cotton E D Sassoon and Co.

HOUSE TRESPASS AT WALKESHWAR.

ANAYA VENKATRAO, a Hindu, aged 22 years, was placed before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Second Presidency Magistrate, yesterday, at the Mazagon Police Court, on a charge with trespassing in the bungalow of Mr. Thakordass Tulseedass, a Hindu merchant of Walkeshwar, with intent to commit theft. It appeared that Tuesday afternoon, at about 2 p.m., the complainant saw the accused in his study upstairs, standing near a safe, a bunch of keys in his hand. He asked him who he was, and what he was doing. The accused gave out his own name as the man he wanted to see. Complainant's suspicions were aroused, and a policeman was sent for, when the accused tried to run away. He was arrested and handed over to the police. His worship, on evidence, convicted the accused and sentenced him to suffer one year's rigorous imprisonment.

That Tired Feeling
Which is so disheartening is often caused by poor, thin blood, resulting in deficient vitality. The blood needs to be enriched and vitalized; and for this there is no medicine in the world equal to

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

The cures it has worked, the men, women, and children it has restored to health, are countless in number. One such experience is as follows:

"I have used Ayer's Sarsaparilla in my family for years, and would not be without it. I used to suffer with boils and skin eruptions, attended with great lassitude and exhaustion. In fact, I was so ill that I could not attend to my business. Being advised to try Ayer's Sarsaparilla, I did so, and I am happy to say that the medicine restored me to perfect health. I have since used Ayer's Sarsaparilla for my children, in various complaints, and it has always proved effective. I can safely recommend it to sufferers as a true blood purifier."

There are many imitation Sarsaparillas.
Be sure you get "AYER'S."

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U.S.A.
AYER'S PILLS, the best family laxative.

HIGH COURT.—JULY 19.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE RUSSELL.)

After the Sessions are over.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

580-05—K. J. Bilimoria. Lalji Ramji vs. Surshingh Mathuradas and others, Modhawji and K., Hiralal and D. and Hulla and M. P. F.

564-05—Payne and Co—Mariambibi vs Ebrahim Abdulla and others—Madhowjee K and C for postponment.

289-05—Daphtary F and D—Sabapathy Moodeliar vs Jehangir Byramjee and others—Unwalla and P.

608-04—Payne and Co. Shaik Issa bin Khalifa vs. Abdool Azebin Mooshari.—Edgelow, G. and W.

712-05—Daphtary F. and D. Isabhai Ahakerbhai vs. Amtoollabai widow, and others,—Thakurdas and Co.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice CHANDAVARKAR and the Hon. Mr. Justice ASTON.)

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Long Cause.

613-04—Thakurdas and Co—Velji Soonderji and Co vs Sorabhai Vajeshunker and others—Bhaishunker K and G and Little and Co—Part heard

(Before the Hon Mr. Justice SCOTT.)

For dismissal.

136-05—Khunderao S and L—Sobhagchand Moolchund vs Chaturbhuj Goverdhun—Ardeshir H D and Co.

For Consent Decrees.

590-03—Wadia G and Co—Pandurang Sudkoji Boli vs Ballaram Sudkoji Boli and others—Payne and Co and J and R.

280-04—Matubhai J and M—Hawabai widow and another vs Haji Aboobucker Ismail and another—Ardeshir H D and Co and Little and Co.

387-06—Thakurdat and Co—Roopram Madon Gopal and another vs Ramnath Beharilal.

654-00—Khunderao S and L—Haji Esmail Haji Essack vs Khatizabai and others—Payne and Co O and V and T D and Co.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Long Causes.

721-05—Ardeshir H D and Co—Meer Akbarali Valad Sirdar Meer Abdulali vs Meer Avanali and others—Mirza and M and Ardeshir H D and Co Part heard

681-04—Dharamsi and Co—Jewraj Hurjewan vs Maneckbai widow and another Mansuklal—J and H and Little and Co—Part heard

660-28—Nanu H and Co—Haridas Canji and another vs Premabai and others—Little and Co—Part heard.

470-05—Thakurdas and Co—Jugmohondas Jekisondas vs Mangaldas Vithaldas and others—Tyebji D and Co

199-05—Payne and Co—Abdeally Kaderbhai and another vs Pestonji Dadabhoy Bhandari and others—Mulla and M and in person

345-05—Maganlal J and G—Rahim Vallie Mahomed vs C A Ellis and another in person

41-05—Mehta and S—Kamidhan Chotmull and anothert vs Bulakidas Sadashivdas and in person

7165—Thakurdas and Co—Hajibhoy Boga vs Dagdoo Narsoo and another—Ardeshir H D and Co

116 6—Shamrao and M—Vinayek Dhondiraj Bilwaker vs Kallandas Ramji—Daphtary F an D

809-05—Craigie L and O—Shroff Nagar Damodhar Shambhoy vs The Empire of India Life Assurance Co—Thakurdas and Co

E F Nicholson for Government. In the matter of the Land Acquesetion Act 1 of 1894. Cause in matter of Government and Dayal Mulji Payne and Co for Dayal Mulji.

Long Causes.

142-06—Smetham B and N—Gunput Budhoji Thuker vs Bhan Budhaji Thakur-Dikeshit and D

156-06—Jehangir and S—Sadha Sayama Vurkote vs Purshotum Huri Rande—Paghavaya and B (For postponement)

8655—Kanga and P. Hardatrai Nandram and another vs. Shariffbhoy Ebrahimbhoy—Ardeshir H. D. and Co.

557-05—Payne and Co—Jugmohundas Vundrawandas Bhaisett vs Premchund Roychund and others—Thakurdas and Co

817-05—Payne and Co—Tricumoas Canji and others vs. the Administrator-General of Bombay and others—Madak and Co.

844-05—Mulji and N—Koreji Purshotum and others vs. Josei Jagannath Dewji and other.

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half Yearly Divid.	Rate.
BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	12 p. c.	1,480xd
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,450
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,200
Commercial Bank of India	40,000	70	100	Nil	35
Alliance Bank of Simla	15,000	100	100	12 pr. ct.	243
EXCHANGES BANKS.					
Charter Bank	0,000	£20	£20	14 pr. ct.	£60
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	dol. 125	all	£1-15-0	£90
National Bank of India	40,000	£25	£12½	dvd 12	Rs. 535
Punjab National Bank	....	100	100	....	120

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Alliance	1,000	1,000	all	Dvd 12 1/2	330
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs. 15	570
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	1,200	500	500	dvd Rs. 60	1,040
Central India	7,500	500	500	dvd Rs. 75	2,115
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs. 50	1,200
Connaught Mills	1,650	500	500	50	570
Colaba Land and Mills	4,000	700	500	dvd Rs. 30	1,070
Coorla Mills	1,500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.100	800
Currimbhoy Mills	750	1,000	000	dvd Rs. 30	1,325
David Mills	1,460	500	500	dvd Rs. 15	515
Empress	2,100	500	500	50	565
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs. 50	1,290
Hindustan	1,200	1,000	1,000	dvd Rt. 60	765
Howard and Bullough	1,500	500	500	50	630
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	1,100
Imperial Cotton	900	500	1,000	50	305
Indian Manfg.	1,000	1,000	500	dvd Rs. 30	900
Indo-China Manfg. Co., Ld.	700	1,000	250	dvd Rs. 25	1,000
James Greaves	1,300	500	1,000	50	565
Jamshed Manfg. Co.	1,800	250	1,000	dvd 15	197½
Jewraj Balloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	dv Rs. 60	610
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	842	1,000	1,000	od Rs. 50	625
Khandeish	750	1,000	108	dvd Rs. 50	1,100
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs. 40	700
Leopold	3,500	100	1,000	5	104
Lakmidas Spinning and Weaving Co.	1,000	1,000	1,000	dv Rs. 50	700
Madras United	500	1,000	1,000	Rs. 120	3,400
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	dv Rs. 225	3,570
Morarjee Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	dv Rs. 150	2,700
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Nil	280
Presidency Mills Co., Ld.	1,742	1,000	1,000	dvd Rt. 40	1,000
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs. 50	960
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs. 40	925
Sassoon	1,050	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	950
Sholapore Mills	800	1,000	1,600	dvd Rs. 150	3,385
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	Nil	150
Southern Mahratta	2,380	250	250	10	210
Sun Mills, Ld.	3,200	250	250	15	190
Standard Mills Co.	1,000	600	500	Rs. 80	1,180
Swadeshi Mills	2,000	500	500	dvd Rs. 80	1,540
Sassoon and Alliance	1,000	500	500	dvd Rs. 87	572-1-2
Union Mills, Ld.	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	380
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	765
Kohinoor	2,800	500	500	25	675

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcook Ashdown	11 750	100	100	dvd Rs. 14	315
Back Bay Baths	500	50	50	dvd Rs. 10	35
Badham Pile	500	100	100	12 pr. ct.	140
Bombay and Burma Trading Corporation	1,300	2,500	1,300	dvd Rs. 180	8,850
Do. New Issue	1,800	685	375	dvd Rs. 45	2,250
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	6 pr. ct.	43
Bombay Flour Mill	1,000	509	500	25	675
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,700	200	200	dvd Rs. 14	150
Empire of India Life A. Co., Ld.	2,000	500	50	12 pr. ct.	150
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn.	5,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	105
John Roberts and Co.	1,500	100	100	dvd Rs. 10	19
Kemp and Co.	2,000	200	175	14	230
Kurrachi Landing	500	500	200	20	80
Marcks and Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs. 10	152
Napier Hotel Co.	2,000	100	100	Nil	52
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	100	50	6-1-4 pr. ct.	145
Phillips and Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	8¾ pr. ct.	59
Port Canning Co.	5,000	1,000	1,000	21	435
Sounday and Co.	1,000	100	1,001	Nil	20
Treacher and Co.	2,000	100	500	35	575
Thacker and Co.	1,500	100	....	12 pr. ct.	260
Telephone Co.	13,500	25	25	1½	32

PRESS COMPANIES.

					yearly.
Akbar	400	1,250	1,250	125	1,750
Albert (Kurrachee.)	200	1,100	1,100	Rs. 50	600
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs. 25	290
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	dvd Rs. 5	105
Breuls Cawnpore Press Co., Ld.	500	200	200	dvd Rs. 25	210
Broach City Press Co. Ld.	500	200	200	dvd Rs. 25	75
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	dvd Rs. 150	300
East India	350	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs. 150	1,450
English Press and Manfg.	700	250	250	dvd Rs. 20	40
Fort	150	8,000	1,150	dvd Rs. 40	800
French	200	500	500	dvd Rs. 25	530
Harvy, and Sabapathy	130	100	500	dvd Rs. 40	500
Hingoli Press Co., Ld.	750	100	100	dvd Rs. 20	140
Khamgaum	250	450	450	dvd Rs. 32	350
Merchantile	1,600	125	125	dvd Rs. 28	40
fussil Co.	3,125	400	400	dvd Rs. 40	570
umuar	1,000	250	100	dvd Rs. 22½	245
ew Berar	1,250	500	500	dvd Rs. 40	526
ew Indian	1,000	125	125	dvd Rs. 10	142½
rince of Wales	600	500	500	dvd Rs. 30	455
ind and Punjab Co.	100	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs. 150	2,325
Sind	400	650	750	dvd Rs. 20	460
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	37	200	all	20	210
Volkar	450	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs. 50	1,005

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad Dholka Ry	11,000	100	100	103 xd	101
Ahmedabad Prante Ry.	4,000	500	500	12-8-0	540
Tapti Valley and Co	8,000	400	300	10	475

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JULY 17.

SECURITIES—			
2½ per cent. Consols	87 15/16	—	unchanged
3 per cent. Rentes	97 1-4	—	+ 1/4
3½ per cent. Indian Sterling Loan	103	—	unchanged
3½ per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	65 7/16	—	do
SILVER—			
Spot in London	30 1/4	—	— 3/16
2 months hence	30 1/16	—	— 3/16
Spot in New York	65 3/8	—	— 3/8
EXCHANGES—			
Paris cheques	25-15	—	unchanged
Berlin cheques	20·46 3/4	—	do
New York Demand	4·84 3/8	—	— 1/8
DISCOUNTS—			
Bank of England	3 1/2	—	unchanged
3 months' sight Bank Bills	3 1/8	—	do
6 months' sight Bank Bills	3 3/8	—	do
3 months' sight Fine Trade Bills	3 1/2	—	do
6 months' sight Fine Trade Bills	3 3/4	—	do
INTEREST—			
Day to day loans	2	—	+ 1/4
7 day market loans	2	—	unchanged

WHEAT—Firm.
RAPESEED—
Brown 45 1/2 + 1/4 J.-A. sellers firm.
LINSEED—Quiet
COFFEE—
Coffee in New York 7 7/8.
ARRIVALS—
Steamers Othello, Horsley and Ras Issa.
IN LIVERPOOL—

Cotton Market closed	quiet
East Indian	quiet
Manchester	quiet
Total Sales	6,000
Spot	6·13 + 3
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown	10 1/4
Sold on speculation and for Export	600
Imports	nil
Futures closed	quiet

July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.
5·83	5·76	5·70
+ 2	+ 3	+ 2
Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.
5·66	5·65	5·65
+ 2	+ 2	+ 2
Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apr.
5·66	5·68	5·70
+ 2	+ 2	+ 2

Receipts at U. S. Ports	6,000
Do. last year	25,000
Exports to Great Britain	4,000
Do. to Great Continent	4,000
IN NEW YORK—	
Spot	11·30
Futures, month of July	10·25 —2 *
Do. month of Dec	10·48 — 6 *

* Advanced early owing to firm cables and declined later through liquidation.

IN NEW ORLEANS—	
Spot	11·00
Futures, month of Aug	10·78— 5
Do. month of Oct.	10·37— 8
Tone at close	steady

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. on 17th July.

Cotton	1,553 bales.
Wheat	16,764 cwts.
Linseed	5,647 „
Rape, Rai and Mustard	2,613 „
Gingellyseed	451 „
Poppyseed	4,113 „
Groundnuts	442 „
Castorseed	2,933 „
Rice	2,962 „
Myrabollams	168 „
Cottonseed	8,304 „
Mowraseed	1,347 „
Gram	10,539 „
Joowar	1,967 „
Maize	2 „

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Gold bullion Rs. 3,78,592.
Ex steamer E. F. Ferdinand from Australia.

BOMBAY, WEDNESDAY EVENING.

Telegrams from London of yesterday's date advise a decline of 3/16th in Silver, both for spot and forward delivery. Other quotations are unchanged with the exception of Rentes which are quoted 1/4 higher.

Rapeseed and wheat closed firm and Linseed quiet. Brown rape shows a rise of 3d. for July-August shipment.

Cotton quotations show few fluctuations in Liverpool. All markets close quiet and spot in 3 pointshigher at 6·13, while futures closed 2 points higher than the previous day.

In New York and New Orleans spot quotations are unchanged, while in the former port futures 2 points lower for July and 6 points lower for December. In New Orleans a decline of 5 points in August and 8 points in October is announced.

The local cotton market is quiet but steady. For certain special superfine descriptions, there is still an enquiry for shipment to Japan, but for other qualities, buyers are scarce, and the turnover at Colaba is small. In new crops there is only a small retail business doing and Sutta bazaar rates are about Rs. 2 lower. It is reported that the acreage planted with Bengals is very much larger than last year. The crop is in good condition up to the present time, but one more good rainfall is required shortly. In the Central Provinces, on the other hand, the rainfall is excessive, and fine weather is wanted for weeding operations.

The Oilseeds market is quiet and the enquiry from shippers has fallen off. Linseed is about 2 annas lower per cwt. Rapeseed is steady owing to small stocks.

Sterling exchange is quiet pending to-day's allotment of Council Bills. Rupee paper is a shade steadier as bears have been closing and securing profits.

The share market is firmer. Closing rates are as follows:—

	Rs.	
Petits	3,570	August.
Davids	522½	„
China	1,240	„
Currimbhai	1,385	„
Bank of Bombay	1,480	X.-D. buyers

COTTON QUOTATIONS.

OLD CROP—			
M G Nagpur fine		Rs. 219	Ready.
M G Khandeish fully good		„ 197	„
M G K A K fine		„ 208	„
M G Bengals fine		„ 198	„
Sawginned Dharwar good		„ 256	„
Madras Westerns good		„ 236	„
NEW CROP—			
M G Bengals fine	Nov.	Rs. 205	
Do. fine	Dec.	„ 204	
Do. fine	Jan.	„ 202	
M G Dhamangaon fine	„	„ 219	
M G Nagpur fine	„	„ 225	
M G Khandeish fully good	„	„ 205	
M G K A K fine	„	„ 216	
H G Bengals fully good	„	„ 185	
M G Broach good	March	„ 246	

EXCHANGE—Tone quiet but steady.

Bank T. T.	...	...	...	1s. 4d. to 1s. 3 31/32d.
Bank Demand	...	...	...	1s. 4d.
Credit Bills	3 Months'	Sight	D. A.	1s. 4 7/32d.
Do.	6	do.	do.	1s. 4 11/32d.
French Francs	3	do.	do.	169 3/4 to 170
Marks	3	do.	do.	138 3/4
Hongkong	30	Days'	Sight	154
Shanghai	30	do.	do.	213 1/2
Japan	30	do.	do.	150 1/2

GOVERNMENT PAPER—3 1/2 per cent. Tone irregular
Cash ... ... 97·5
1st Settlement. 31st July ... 97·3
Money Market, Tone. Easy.
BANK RATE—

Bank of England	since 21st June	3 1/2	per cent.
Bank of Bombay	do. 12th July	4	do.
Bank of Bengal	do. 28th June	4	do.
Bank of Madras	do. 10th July	4	do.

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone	quiet but steady.
Estimated sales	5,000 bales.
Imports	9,000 „

July-Aug.	Aug-Sep.	Sep.-Oct.
5·81	5·74	5·68
minus 2	minus 2	minus 2
Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.
5·64	5·63	5·63
minus 2	minus 2	minus 2
Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apl.
5·64	5·66	5·68
minus 2	minus 2	minus 2

HEALTH PROTECTION.

Petroleum and its Uses for Disinfaction.

THE Public Health Department of the Bombay Municipality has issued the following notice:—For facility of description "Pesterine" is the name given to the residue of the distillation of "Crued Petroleum. It may be used for killing fleas;—

In houses where rats have been found or cases of plague occurred.

The floors, walls, ceiling are treated by spreading the oil thickly over, with a brush and allowing it to stand for 24 hours.

In disinfecting Latrines and Night Soil receptacles and—accumulation of filth and to kill flies, mosquitoes and other insects and their eggs and larvae and to prevent fermentation, one pint or more of oil to a superficial yard should be used mixing it up with the—contents of the receptacle.

Flies deposit their eggs in human and animal excreta and decomposing animal matter. Flies may convey—germs of cholera, typhoid and tuberculosis and other infectious diseases.

Pesterine is useful in horse and cattle stables and ground contaminated with urine, forces and collection of water should be treated by pouring the oil on the surface and allowing it to remain.

"Crude Petroleum" oils answer the same purposes but are more expensive.

SOUTHALL BROS. AND BARCLAY'S MEDICINES.

		Rs.	a.	
The "A 1" OLIVE OIL	Small bottle ...	0	6	each
Do.	Large „ ...	0	10	„
The "A 1" CASTOR OIL,	Small bottle	0	4	„
Do.	Medium „	0	6	„
Do.	Large „	0	10	„
BONCARINE (Benzine substitute)	per bottle ...	0	7	
DEPILATORY SOAP (For removing hair)	per pot	1	2	
"LOFOTOL" (Sparkling Cod Liver Oil)	per bottle ...	0	8	
MOSQUITO CONES,	per box of 24 ...	0	13	
PURITAN MARKING INK	per bottle	0	10	

SOLE AGENTS:—
Kemp & Co. Ld.
THE CHEMISTS.,
BOMBAY.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES DEATHS and MEMORIAM Notice which must be authenticated by the name and address of the senders, is Rs. 2 for six lines or less and 8 as. for every additional lines. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

MARRIAGE.

HANDCOCK—SIMPSON—July 11, at St. Stephen's, Ootacamund, by the Rev. B. M. Morton, Chaplain, Edwin Fraser Handcock, to Anne McLeod, second daughter of Major-General Simpson, C. B., and Mrs. Simpson, of Clopton, Ootacamund.

DEATHS.

ADAMS—July 6, at Trivandrum, Ella Joyce, only and dearly loved child of Arthur and Ella Adams, aged 1 year and 9 months.

BOYCE—July 13, at Belgaum, Jur, the beloved daughter of the late Pestonji Edulji Boyce, Esq., of Belgaum and grand-daughter of D. Maneckji Mujaseth, Esq., of Calicut, aged 24 years.

TAYLOR—July 12, at Bishop's Lane, Vepery, suddenly, of heat apoplexy, Martha, the dearly loved wife of Mr. Albert Taylor, Driver, S. I. Ry.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 32m. Sun sets, 6h. 40m. High water, 10-39m., 9-58a. Low water, 3-25m., 4-17a.
Municipal Corporation, 3 p. m. (B. T.)
Third Criminal Sessions of the High Court.
Organ Recital, Cathedral, 6-30 p.m.
Boxing, Novelty Theatre, 9 p.m.

THE NATIONAL INDIAN ASSOCIATION.—A Lecture will be given by Mr. Pheroze P. Meherjee, M.A., (Cantab) on "The Mysteries of Laughter," to-day, at 5-30 p.m. (S. T.) at the residence of Mr. Vithaldas D. Thackersey Damoder, Bhewar, Warden Road, kindly lent for the occasion. Purdah arrangement will be made.

NEW JUDGE OF HIGH COURT.—The Hon. Mr. J. J. Heaton, appointed to act as a Judge of the Bombay High Court during the absence of Mr. Justice Batty, assumed charge of his office and took his seat with the Chief Justice on the Bench of the Appellate Side of the Court yesterday. Mr. Heaton returned from leave by the last mail steamer.

BRIBING A POLICE OFFICER.—Yesterday afternoon, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. Kursondas Chabildas, Third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Hemsworth charged Gangaram Ramsai, a Pardesi, with offering Rs. 5 to Sub-Inspector J. Power as a bribe. Mr. Chimanlal H. Setalvad defended the accused. It appears that on the 11th instant Inspector Power was making enquiries in a certain case at the Bazaar Gate Police Station, in which a relative of the accused was concerned, when the latter offered Inspector Power a currency note for Rs. 5, requesting him to release the person in his custody. The accused pleaded guilty to the charge. Counsel for the accused asked the Court to deal leniently with his client, as he committed the offence through ignorance. The accused was fined Rs. 30.

THE INDIAN ARMS ACT.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. P.H. Dastur, Second Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Giles prosecuted Hirji Bechar, alias Kanji Devji, a native of Bhownagar, aged 40 years, for having in his possession and under his control arms and ammunition in contravention of the Indian Arms Act. It appeared that the accused had recently come to Bombay from Poona. A first-class police Jamadar followed the accused from Poona to Bombay, to arrest him on a charge of house-breaking and theft of property of the value of Rs 2,186 belonging to one Ramdass Narotumdass on or about the 8th ultimo. The Jamadar found the accused yesterday in one of the streets of Bombay, and searched him in presence of a "punch," when a revolver and a dozen cartridges were found on his person. His worship convicted the accused of the offence and sentenced him to suffer two months' rigorous imprisonment. After the expiry of the sentence here, the accused will be taken to Poona to take his trial for the alleged burglary there.

THEFT BY A EUROPEAN.—At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday afternoon, before Mr. Kursondas Chabildas, Third Presidency Magistrate, Superintendent Nolan with Inspector Morris again charged W. Hannah, a rice contractor, with theft of a cheque for Rs. 35 and with attempting to cheat. The facts of the case have already appeared in these columns. The evidence showed that on the 12th instant the accused obtained a cheque for Rs. 35 drawn by the Pay Examiner, Poona, in favour of the Officer Commanding, Bombay Light Horse. The accused presented the cheque at the Bank of Bombay for payment, endorsing it and signing himself as Major Hannah, Bombay Light Horse. As there was no such person as Major Hannah in the Bombay Light Horse, Mr. Don, accountant, sent for Mr. Symons, Acting Commandant of the Bombay Light Horse, and on the accused being questioned as to where he obtained the cheque he declined to answer. Mr. Symons then took the accused to Inspector Hemsworth who arrested him. The accused admitted having presented the cheque at the Bank and stated that when he signed himself as "Major Bombay Light Horse" he had lost all control over his senses as he had been drinking very hard for some days. The accused pleaded not guilty and represented himself as a rice merchant. The case has again been remanded.

PUBLIC SERVICE AND GALLANTRY REWARDED.

At the Head Police Office yesterday, before a gathering of citizens and the European and native officers of the Bombay Police Force. Mr. W. L. B. Souter, acting Police Commissioner, presented a first-class Kaiser-i-Hind Medal to Bai Jankibai of Dholpore, for her public services in the cause of charity and a bronze medal of the Royal Humane Society to Ramji Vaman, P/c 1040/D. for rescuing the lives of two persons.

Mr. Souter, in addressing the gathering, said that Bai Jankibai was too well known to need my formal introduction to them. Her father was a Jamindar of Dholpore, and since his and her husband's death she had been spending her life in the cause of charity. She had collected considerable funds, out of which she helped not only the poor of her own caste but she helped the Hindus and the Mahomedans alike. She came down here in 1897 and went about using her influence and had laid open the "Dharamsalas" and other religious houses that were closed against the poor in the time of plague. She then turned her attention and energy towards clothing and feeding the poor pilgrims. She clothed them, she fed them and helped them with money, and saw that they safely returned to their own homes. She had in short, de-noted her life in cause of charity. He was desired by Government to hand her over a Kaiser-i-Hind Medal the first-class for public service in India (cheers).

Mr. Souter amidst applause pinned the gold medal on to Bai Jankibai's breast, and garlanded her. Bai Jankibai thanked Mr. Souter and those present for the honour done to her that afternoon.

Mr. Souter then presented a bronze medal of the Royal Humane Society to Ravji Vaman, P. C. 1040 D. This policeman, had on the 20th September last, jumpd into a well at Tardeo, to rescue one Balvanti, a Hindu woman, who had gone to the well to fetch water, but had lost her balance and fallen into it.

SPORTING NEWS.

COUNTY CRICKET CHAMPIONSHIP.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JULY 18.

Marylebone has beaten the West Indians by six wickets.

Lancashire has beaten Somerset by an innings and 143 runs.

GYMKHANA MOUNTED SPORTS.

Third Meeting.

The third meeting in connection with the Bombay Gymkhana Annual Mounted Sports was held yesterday afternoon on the Marine Lines maidan when there was a large gathering of spectators. The Mounted Sports this year appeared to be attracting more attention not only among the elite of Bombay who occupy the excellent accommodation afforded in the enclosure in the large shamiana and tents, but also among the native populace who at all the three meetings already held have thronged around the open sides of the ground and evinced considerable interest in the various items. The weather was propitious during the first three events, but just as the fourth event on the programme (the Lloyd Lindsay Competition) was commencing, a heavy shower of rain fell, rendering the ground very slippery and dangerous. The afternoon's doings opened with the usual Tent-Pegging for horses. Only five, however, competed this week, the largest number of points being secured by Mr. F. R. Hill, Mr E. Ralli being second, This was followed by a Jumping Competition for ponies, the prize for which was secured by Lieutenant Parkin. No second prize was awarded.

It was originally ranged to have a pig-sticking competition, but this was eventually substituded by the "Hidden Treasure." takes, which was somewhat amusing as will be seen from the details, given above the result of the event.

In the Lloyd-Lindsay by half sections, the gentlemen had to ride over a given course over a hurdle to within a few yards of the posts bearing cocoanuts. They had then to dismount and knock the cocoanuts down with polo balls and return again over the hurdle to Starting Point,—shortest time to win. The first home in the shortest space of time were Messrs. F. R. Hill and E. C. Griffin, second in order of merit being Messrs. Beale and Shanks. The Horse and Pony Scurries had to be abandoned owing to the heavy rain which fell, rendering dangerous the state of the ground.

The band of the 113th Infantry enlivened the afternoon's proceedings Results:—

INDIVIDUAL TENT-PEGGING.—Horses

Mr. F. R. Hill 1
Mr. E. Ralli 2

JUMPING,—Ponies.

Lieut. Parkin 1

(No second prize awarded.)

AFFINITY RACE—Lady and Gentleman ride together, the former carrying a tennis racquet with ball upon it. Should the lady let the ball fall, the gentleman must dismount and replace it on the racquet, repeating this as often as necessary until the course is completed. First pair home to win.

Mrs. G. H. Mac Causland and Mr. J. Henderson Gray 1

(No second prize.)

HIDDEN TREASURE STAKES (AFFINITY)—Gentlemen had to run over the usual course to where ribbons were placed on a post; pick up a ribbon and ride to their nominators. Ladies to select ribbon from a branpie corresponding with the colour each competitors had. Gentlemen to return over the same course with two pieces of ribbon. First home to win.

Mr. Rice, nom. by Mrs. Wilson.......... 1
Capt. Mackie, nom. by Sister Tudball.......... 2
Mr. Bruce, nom. by Miss Andrews 3

LLOYD LINDSAY BY HALF SECTIONS.—Competitors to ride given course over hurdle to posts bearing cocoanuts. They will then dismout alternately and each knock off one cocoanut with polo ball. Return over hurdle. Shortest time to win. Marks will be deducted for bad dressing.

Mr. F. R. Hill and Mr. E. C. Griffin 1
Mr. Beale and Mr. Shanks 2

FOOTBALL.

THE HARWOOD LEAGUE.

Though the morning presaged a "drizzly" day, the weather cleared in the afternoon and the city club were able to meet the Y. M. C. A. team in fairly good weather. In the first half of the game neither of the teams showed superiority for a time over the other, and it looked as if they were evenly matched. As the game progressed, the Y. M. C. A. showed more vim in their play and made several rushes into their opponents' territory, scoring in the first half 2 goals to the City Club's nil.

The second half of the game, constituted "give and take" play, neither side scoring though the Y. M. C. A. were more than once within an ace of finding the net. A few minutes after the start was piped. Kelly of the City Club was carried away from the field disabled from the effects of a kick in the region of the spleen, received while pressing forward towards goal. Thereafter the game continued, after a halt of a brace of minutes in a strong drizzle of rain. Kiddle for the Y. M. C. A. smartly shot a goal for his side, and the score at the termination of the game stood as under:—

Y. M. C. A. .... 3 goals.
City Club .... Nil.

POONA GYMKHANA BADMINTON TOURNAMENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JULY 18.

A tournament on the American method where each pair will play every other pair will be commenced on Wednesday next week. Each player will handicap every other player before the drawing for partners takes place, All games will start at love all and the points scored will be carefully recorded. When all have played off the handicaps which will be kept in sealed envelopes will then be adjusted and not till then it can be known which pair has actually won the tournament. By this method the excitement will be maintained throughout as the couple that are beaten by every other couple when starting at love all may prove to be the winners when the handicap papers are opened and the points are adjusted. The conditions are posted up in the Badminton Courts. Entries close at 7 p. m. on Monday 23rd instant,. There will be no temptation to over or undercap any lady or gentleman as no one can know who her or his partner will be until their handicap paper has been given in.

HOCKEY IN MADRAS.

Preparing for the Tournament.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JULY 18.

A Trial Hockey Match, of special interest, in view of next week's tournament, was played here yesterday evening between the Madras Cricket Club and the Cheshires, from Wellington. An excellent game resulted in a draw, neither side scoring.

THE ALL INDIA BOXING TOURNAMENT.

Further Contests at Madras.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JULY 18.

At the Boxing Tournament yesterday, there were six contests, three in the Feather weights and one each in the Light, Middle and Heavy weights. The winners of the respective events were Corporal Capper, Essex Regiment; Private Larkin, Manchesters; and Private Hammond, Leicesters, all Feather weights. Corporal Burke won in the Light weights; and Private Branchflower, Manchesters, in the Middle weights; Lance.-Sergeant Thomas, Leicesters, beat Corporal George, R. G. A., after a splendid, and well-contested fight in the Heavy weights.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Annual Prize Distribution.

BRILLIANT SCENE IN THE TOWN HALL.

THE annual event most acceptable to Volunteers in the Presidency, namely the distribution of prizes and the Dance which follows it, came off last evening in the Town Hall, and proved a very successful function in every respect. The members of the Corps mustered strong, and there was a large attendance of ladies and gentlemen. Brigadier-General R. M. Greenfield presided. Besides the Officer of the Corps there were present on the platform Mrs. Greenfield, Lieutenant-Colonel Russell, the Ven. Archdeacon Dickins and Mrs. Dickins, Lieutenant Nomico, Lieutenant Fisher, Lieutenant Reddie, Major Savage, Major Chambers, Major Sharpe, Captain A. Sharpe, Lieutenant Crosswell, Lieutenant Moberly, Captain Hewitt, Captain French, Captain Septimus Greaves, Major A. K. Leslie, etc. The organ platform was prettily decorated for the occasion. It may be mentioned that the present strength of the Corps (all ranks) is 523 against 531 last year. The total amount of prizes in cash exclusive of prizes in kind was over Rs, 2,000. The number of competitors at the Rifle meeting was 173. A team from D. Company, under Colour Sergeant MacKinnon, competed for and won H. R. H. the Prince of Wales's Challenge Shield for ambulance work at Jubbulpore, which was open to all local Volunteer Corps in India.

The prizes distributed last evening were 93 in number, and the amounts ranged from Rs. 2-8-0 to Rs. 75.

The championship medals were:—Major D. J. Sharp, gold medal; Sergeant Major G. Rose, silver medal; and Sergeant M. Veevers, bronze medal.

The prizes in kind were:—D. Company Vol. V. Rodrigues, silver cup; Lance-Corporal F. Menezes; Messrs Soundy and Co's prize; A. company, Vol. R. H. Silkirk, travelling bag; Sergeant M. Veevers, bust; Corporal F. T. Gidney, brushes; Corporal C. Clarke, one dozen photos.

Regimental Challenge Cups.—Colonel Sir Lyttelton Bayley's Challenge Cup was awarded to D. Company with 93 points. The Tennent Memorial Sergeants' Challenge Cup was awarded to Sergeant A. D. Silva, D. Company. The tennent Memorial Drill Challenge Cup was won by Colour-Sergeant P. R. Soundy, E. Company. The Bayley Company Challenge Shield was won by A. Company; score 68-5 per man. The Bayley Challenge Shield was won by Cyclist E. J. Bennet, E. Company, score 239 points.

Commandant's prizes:—I. For extra efficient members in Companies A. and F. after taking into consideration the figures obtained at class firing and attendance in camp and at other parades etc. First prize Rs. 15 Cr.-Sergt. P. J. Boylette, A. Company 2nd prize, Rs. 10, Vol. V. Veevers, A. Company. 3rd prize Rs. 10, Lance-Sergt. K. White, F. Company. 4th prize Rs. 10, Cr. Sergt. S. Simpson, F. Company. 5th prize. Corpl G. Clark, A. Company.

For extra efficient members of Companies C. D. and E., after taking into consideration the figure attained at class firing, attendance in Camp and at other parades, etc. 1st prize, Rs. 15 Col. Sergt. P. R. Soundy, E. Company. 2nd prize, Rs. 10, Sergt. E. S. Lynn, C. Company 3rd prize, Rs. 10, Sergt. A. D'Silva, D. Company. 4th prize, Rs. 10. Corporal, L. Carroll., C. Company. 5th prize, Rs. 5, Corpl. J. G. Lushington. D. Company 6th prize, Rs. 5, Vol. F. Page, E. Company.

III. For Cadets in each of five Cadet Companies after taking into consideration the figures attained at class firing, attendance in Camp, and at pardes, and general efficiency:—H. Compaany, Byculla Education Society's school, 1st prize, silver watch and chain, Cadet F. Osborne. 2nd prize, Rs, 5, Cadet E. Hearne 3rd prize, Rs. 5, Cadet W. Clare 4th prize, Rs. 5, Cadet R. Batterfield. 1 Company, Cathedral High School 1st prize, silver watch and chain, Cadet C. Lee Smith, 2nd prize, Rs. 5 Lance-Corp, H. Hilderath, 3rd prize Rs. 5. Cadet P. Perry. 4th price Rs. 5 Lance-Corp G. Congers. K. Company, Scottish High School and John Connon School. 1st prize, Rs. 10, Lance-Cor F. Eddington. 2nd prize, Rs. 5, Cadet F. Nelmes. 3rd prize, Rs. 5 Cadet G. Wt Nelmes. L. company, St. Mary's College, 1st prize. silver watch and chain, Lan. Sergeant G. A. Ayalla, 2nd prize, Rs. 10, Cadet A. Grayhurst 3rd prize, Rs. 10, Cadet L. Shannahan, 4th prize. Rs. 5, Lance-Sergeant R. Hurst, 5th prize, Rs. 5, Cadet, E. P. Fox, 6th prize, Rs. 5, Cadet R. Oliveira, and Company, Indo-British Institution. 1st prize, Rs. 10, Serg. J. Cornfield, 2nd prize, Rs, 5, Cadet E. Phenix, 3rd prize, Rs. 5, Cadet W. Wild IV. Buglers, prizes, 1st prize, Rs. 10, 2nd prize, Rs. 5, and third prize, Rs. 5.

The prize list of L. Company, included 13th prizes, ranging from Rs. 5, to Rs. 25, presented by the Director General of Telegraphs for attendance at parade and shooting.

Shooting prize, Lance-Corp, F. Menezes won the first Director General's prize with a score of 76 points, but elected to take A-12 bore gun presented by Mr. N. U. K. Leslie. These prizes were nine ranging in value from Rs. 2-8-0, to Rs. 17-8-0.

Lieutenant. P. W. Cresswell's prizes of Rs. 15 each for highest score at each range, 200, 500 and 600 yards, were awarded. 1st prize, Vol. J. Breaky, Rs. 15, 2nd prize, Corp. G. Lushington, Rs. 15, 3rd prize, Lan Corp. F. Menezes, Rs. 15.

Major Dempster's and Lieutenant. Cresswell's prize for the best section was won by Sergeant A. D'Silva's section, Rs. 100.

Lieutenant-Colonel Nicholson opened the proceedings. He alluded to the loss sustained by the Corps by the death of their two officers Major Snell and Lieutenant Parratt who, he said, really formed examples to the Volunteers. Referring to the Corps itself, he said it was improving in every sense. The quantity of efficiency as judged from the shooting practice was remarkably good. Last year the figure of merit was 149·6. This year it was 161. Again, last year, the attendance at the annual inspection was 412, which had increased this year to 480. The number of marksmen had also increased from 62 to 122. Again, this year there were 474 extra efficients, 7 efficients, and 6 non-efficients. This remarkable increase in the efficiency in rifle practice was wonderful considering the fact that they had no range. This fact that they had no range was due to no fault of his or the officers of the Corps. Col. Nicholson related however since 1902 he had been trying to get this range. The result was that they had still to practice upon ranges belonging to other corps, which was an objectionable nuisance and most inconvenient not only to themselves but also to the corps from which they borrowed the ranges.

He believed that if they had a range they would beat any other place in India. (Applause). He knew that at present they had two sites in their eye. One of them had recently come into view; but all would depend upon what help the Government gave them. If it gave them money they would pay it back. He had good reason to hope that this year they would have either a range or a site for the range and that site would be at Ghat Cooper or in the vicinity. He had a conversation with the Inspector General of Volunteers when he was in Bombay, and he could assure them that when his report went to the Government of India, it would receive every sympathy that any volunteer corps in India could expect to get from that Government.

Mrs. Greenfield then presented the prizes.

Three hearty cheers having been given for Mrs. Greenfield, General Greenfield addressed a few words. He congratulated the D. Company who had won the Challenge Shield in class firing and also carried off the ambulance shield presented by H. R. H., the Prince of Wales for all volunteer corps in India. He also congratulated all ranks of the Bombay Volunteer Corps on the very high state of efficiency they had reached. The large increase in the number of extra efficients and in the musketry efficiency redounded very much to their credit, handicapped as they were without a range of their own. He was sure that the strenuous efforts which their Commanding Officer was making to get a range would meet with support of the authorities, who were in a position to assist him, and he hoped ere very long they would have a range of their own. (Applause).

The hall was then cleared for dancing which was kept up till early morning.

GOLF AT SINGAPORE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, JULY 18.

The Singapore Golf Club July Monthly Medal attracted 40 entries, and 26 members returned cards. The medal was won by Mr. Jollie with a fine score of 40 and 41 on a handicap of 5. Mr. Newall was second with a score of 46 and 45. The first sixteen competitors qualified for the Vade Cup.

THE approximate statement of traffic of the Barsi Light Railway Company, Limited, (48 miles open) for the week ending 7th July, 1906, amounted to Rs. 4,732, being a decrease of Rs. 34, on the corresponding week of last year. The total earnings from 1st January to 7th July 1906, were Rs. 96,190 being a decrease of Rs. 43,076

VALUABLE DITCONERY FOR THE HAIR. If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair" to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemist for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER" sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale depot. 33, Feringdon Road, London, England.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

A weakly meeting of the members of the Bombay Municipal Standing Comette was held yesterday afternoon in the Municipal Ceuncil Hall, Mr. Jafferbhoy Rahimtoolla presiding. Amongst the members present were: Sir Sassoon J. David, Sir Bhalchendra Kaishna, the Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoolla, Mr. W. L. B. Souter, the Hon.: Mr. Vithaldas Domoderdass Thackersey Mr. James Macdouald, Mr. Joseph Baptista Mr. Kahandass Keshavedass, Drs. K. E, Dadachanji, N. N. Katrak, D. B. Master, Mr. W. D. Shepherd, Municipal Commissioner and Mr. W. M. N. Wadia, Municipal Secretary.

GRAIN ALLOWANCE TO POOR MUNICIPAL EMPLOYERS.

Consideration was given to the following letter of the Comisnoner on the question of grain allowance to the poor Municipal employees:—"I have the honour to state that the employees of the several Municipal Departments whose salary is Rs. 16 and under per mouth have applied to me for grain compensation, From enquiries made at the Accountant General's Office, the Bombay Port Trust and the Railway Companies, it has been ascertained that with the exception of the G. I. P. Railway Co., grain compensation allowances to their employees who are drawing Rs. 16 and under per month have been allowed by them at the rate of Rs. 1-8-0 per month with effect from March last." He forwarded a statement showing the number of persons employed in the different Departments of the Municipality, exclusive of Police Ramoshis, who were drawing Rs. 16 and under per month, each, aggregating 9,647. Another statement showed number of Police Ramoshis employed in the Bombay Municipality. These Ramoshis were paid grain compensation allowance as sanctioned by Government under their Resolution No. 1957 dated the 10th May 1906, at the rate of Rs. 1-8 per month, from 1st March 1906. In addition to the above there were about 150 temporary halakhores and scavengers employed by the Health Department. The number of these men varied from month to month as they were employed as necessity arose. He requested the sanction of the Standing Committee and the Corporation to grain compensation being allowed to the above employees at the rate of Rs. 1-8-0 per month from 1st April 1906 until the price of grain falls.

The total amount required is as under:—

As per statement A ... ...Rs. 14,470 8 0
Do. do. B ... ... „ 124 8 0
Temporary halalkhores and scavengers... „ 225

Rs. 14,820 0 0 per month

The Commissioner conducted:—"I request the sanction of the Standing Committee and the Corporation to a grant of Rs. 88,920 from Surplus Cash Balance for the purpose for a period of 6 months. I also request the sanction of the Standing Committee to the employees on the loan works as per statement C being paid the allowance out of the grants for the respective loan work out of which their amounts of pay are met. The monthly cost will be Rs. 111. As the nonreceipt of this allowance is causing dissatisfaction among the labour staff, I should be glad to have the matter brought before the Corporation at their next meeting as urgent business."

The Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola called the attention of the Committee to the fact that the scavengers had already threatened to strike and the proposal for granting them grain allowance came before them immediately after the threatened strike.

Sir Bhalchandra Krishna thought that of the men were entitled to the extra allowance they should not consider the side issue. If the demand was legitimate they should do justice to the poor.

The Hon. Mr. Vithaldas said that the wages of the labourers were now very high and the demand on labour was great. However justice demanded that they should be paid the extra allowance. After discussion it was resolved to recommend the Corporation to sanction an additional grant of Rs. 14820 per mouth for purposes of a grain allowance to the men, from May till such time as the price of grain fell.

INCONVENIENCE OF TRAM PASSENGERS.

The following letter from Mrs. Cecilia D'Souza thanking those members who had interested themselves in the question of providing accommodation to female passengers, in tram-cars was forwarded to the Commissioner:—"I beg to thank you for the kind attention given to my complaint regarding the inconvenience experienced by tramway passengers, specially by female passengers, in securing seats in tram-cars. It is to be regretted that the Company "never considered it desirable or necessary to reserve special accommodation for ladies." I venture to hope that now that the inconvenience experienced by the latter has been brought to its notice, the Company will see its way to reserve for them at least one bench in a cars. If you would kindly have the cars from Girgaum watched from any point near Thakoordwar between the hours of 8-30 or 9 and 11 a.m., and similarly the cars to Girgaum be watched at the Money School Junction in the evening say from 5 to 8-30 p.m., you will see car after car passing by fully crowded. Even yesterday evening I was unable to find any seat in the Girgaum car at the Money School Junction.

After transacting some other business the meeting adjourned.

"AGONY TO WEAR CLOTHES!"

TERRIBLE ATTACK OF ECZEMA TAKEN JUST IN TIME WITH ZAM-BUK.

Mr. Lewis Robinson, who lives at 48, Harewood Street, Leads Road, Bradford, said to a local pressman: "My weeping eczema started with an almost unendurable itch, but for a time there was no blemish on my skin. Then I began to be covered with blotches, which rapidly spread to every part of my body except my face and neck. You could scarcely have got a pin head in between the blotches. The irritation was so great that for a fortnight I did not average more than three hours' sleep a night. It seemed impossible to alleviate my sufferings or to check the disease no matter what I tried.

"After a while it got worse, and the blotches on my hands turned to unpleasant black scabs. I pulled them off, and this made things worse still. I play the piano professionally, but while the disease lasted I daren't expose my hands, they were in such a terrible state. The blotches on my body had by this time also become scabs and as I had made sore places by scratching it was agony to wear my clothes.

"The doctor told me it was a bad form of eczema, but his medicine and ointments had not the slightest effect. Nor had the numerous blood mixtures, herb preparations, and ordinary ointments that I tried. Five weeks were spent in trying these useless treatments. The itching had now become terrible, and I was afraid to go out.

"Then I read of Zam-Buk, and immediately bought a large box. At night I rubbed the balm all over my body, and the itching was so eased that I slept soundly. I awoke to find the itching quite gone, and when I touched my arms and legs the scabs burst, discharging a watery matter. The diseased tissue began to peel off right away, and as I continued the applications of Zam-Buk a beautiful, new soft skin was revealed. Altogether I used ten boxes of Zam-Buk and my skin is now quite free from blemish. My brother contracted the diseased, though in a milder form through sleeping with me. Zam-Buk has also completely cured him too." Zam-Buk banishes all trace of disease and leaves the skin clear and healthy.

Zam-Buk makes the skin healthy and soft, It is unequalled for running sores, sore heads, inflamed or irritating patches, raw chapped hands, chills, chaffing eczema, boils, ulcers, bad legs, piles, diseased ankles, festering sores, poisoned wounds, cuts, burns, sprains, stiffness, sore throat and chest, cold-sores and nerve pains,

All chemists and medicine vendors sell Zam-Buk at Re. 1 and Rs. 2-4 per box or they may be had post paid and packed free from the Zam-Buk Co.'s Head Indian Depot, 30 Strand Road, Calcutta, on receipt of prices:—Rs. 1-2, and Rs. 2-8 per box.

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Cut out this coupon and send with one anna stamp to the Zam-Buk Co.'s. Head Indian Depot, 30 Strand Road, Calcutta, to obtain a free sample box of Zam-Buk, the greatest healing balm.
Write address clearly.
"Bombay Gazette," 19th July, 1906.

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NOTICE.

The Price of the Daily Edition having been Reduced from Four Annas to One Anna (vide "Business Notice" on page 2), the Publication of the "Bi-Weekly Edition" has been discontinued since the 1st instant.

"THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," LIMITED.

"The Bombay Gazette" having been reduced in price, the accounts of Subscribers who have paid in advance, will be adjusted for the period subsequent to the 30th June 1906, according to the Scale shown in the Business Notice which appears on page 2 of this issue.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, JULY 19, 1906.

TRANSATLANTIC ENGINEERING SCHEMES.

Next to the Pan-American Line, which may, or may not, some time, be completed, the largest railway undertaking at present exercising the minds of engineers, is the Grand Trunk Pacific, Canada's new transcontinental railway. Mr. H. D. Lumsden, the Chief Engineer of the Government section, gives a history of the scheme, and Mr. C. Warman, a picturesque and pictorial account of it, in the new *Scribner*. The necessity for extending railway facilities was recognised some years ago, but it was not until comparatively-recently that the first steps were taken towards the construction of an all-Canadian line from Atlantic to Pacific. Statesmen differed not as to the necessity for the additional transportation facilities, but as to how best to provide them. While some favoured a Government-owned and managed line, others preferred an independent line, and out of a long discussion came "what appears to be a happy compromise." The first two thousand miles from the Atlantic Coast constituted an enormous undertaking for any private company to undertake. Many public men objected on the ground of expense to Government undertaking it, although it was obvious that the country would benefit greatly by the opening of the vast forests and mineral regions in Northern Ontario, and incidentally in bringing the West nearer to the East. But the cost was so great that the proposition staggered the public for a moment. However Sir Wilfrid Laurier, in 1903, introduced a Bill in the Canadian Parliament to provide for the construction of a transcontinental railway. By agreement under the Bill, Government was to make the line from Moncton, New Brunswick, to Winnipeg, Manitoba, whilst the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company was to do the rest, Government turning over to the new Company, when completed, the eighteen hundred miles east of Winnipeg, under a fifty years' lease. For the first seven years the Company will pay no interest and for the next forty-three, by way of rental, a sum equal to three per cent. per annum on the cost of construction, provided that if any one or more of the first three years of the period of forty-three years, the net earnings of the division, over and above working expenses, shall not amount to three per cent. of the cost of construction, the difference between the net earnings and the rental is not to be payable by the Company but is to be capitalised and form part of the cost of construction, upon the whole amount of which rental is required to be paid at the rate aforesaid, after the first ten years of the lease and during the remainder of the term. Thus the preliminary financial obstacle was overcome.

Recognising that the value of a line as a means of transportation depends largely upon its location, neither time nor money is being spared to secure the best available route. The great lakes are to be kept in touch, yet the line is to be kept as free of heavy grades and excessive curves as may be, and it is already claimed that so far as grades go the Transcontinental will be one of the best laid lines across the American Continent. From the great wheat-fields to tide-water on the Atlantic the grades going east will, it is anticipated, not exceed 0·4 of a foot per hundred feet. From an engineering point of view the obtaining of a suitable location through the entire country from the St. Maurice River to within seventy miles of Winnipeg has been tedious and expensive, owing to the fact that little was known of the country through which it passed, there being only one or two points where any surveys heretofore ran, and though explorations had been made up a number of rivers crossed by the Transcontinental Railway, little or nothing was known of the country lying between these streams which generally run at right angles to the course of the railway. The heaviest and most expensive part of the line is likely to be on the upper St. Maurice River in Quebec Province and seventy miles east of Winnipeg, where the amount of solid rock that will have to be moved will be large. Bridges, though numerous, need not be large and the entire work is being pushed on with as rapidly as possible and will probably be completed well within the specified time, that is 31st December, 1911. And thus what Mr. Warman calls Canada's "great, big, beautiful but utterly impossible dream" will have been realised. The line will pass through very beautiful country and the Imperialist Globe-trotter who desires to travel round the world without touching any foreigners land, or trains, or ships, will find it will help him towards carrying out his more or less laudable object. At any rate, it will provide for him an all-Canadian line on which he may travel from the Atlantic to the Pacific, after which he may visit every other continent without touching any but British soil.

According to Mr. Warman, the only way to come at an intelligent appreciation of Canada is to forget all you ever heard about it up to ten years ago. "Do you know," he asks, "what the bush tribes cried when they emerged from the wilderness of New Ontario and saw the wild kine feeding in the open fields, wild deer roaming on the margins of countless lakes and crystal streams, wild chickens, and water-fowl frisking everywhere ?" They cried "Manitoba ! the Land of the Great Spirit !" God's country is what they called the Canadian West. It is that fruitful land which has rendered possible the construction of this great line, running where, up to ten years ago, even the adventurous pathfinder had not dreamed of setting stakes. We do not think the eulogists of the undertaking are at all extravagantly enthusiastic in their anticipations, or over-stating the case when they tell us that the Transcontinental will be a model line in every particular. Its Engineers will profit by the mistakes of existing lines and will take advantage of every improvement introduced elsewhere. As the newest line it should be the most perfect, but Mr. Warman believes he is justified in saying that nothing will be wasted, no opportunity for the reaping of legitimate reward for the men who furnish the capital will be neglected. The Company will build and operate its own telegraph, handle the express business, provide hotels and restaurants and have lines of steamers on the Atlantic and Pacific and a fleet on the lakes. It is indeed a vast undertaking, but, to quote Mr. Warman again, "there is a strong probability that this new railway will be in the lead in all improvements that make for good service, for the men behind the Grand Truck Pacific are very much alive." And besides being, what our friends across the water call, a "scenic" line, and shortening the journey from Liverpool to Yokohama by a thousand miles, it will "thread every Canadian province, string them together like a strand of beads, bind together the two semi detached ends of the Dominion and strengthen the chain that holds the scattered colonies of the British Empire." There is much more writing in this strain, but we must not criticise it unkindly, for it is written by our countrymen, who have not caught the spirit of spread-eagleism from their next door neighbours, but have merely indulged in it for the nonce, for the delectation, not the discomfiture, of the Yankee, who always claims to have licked creation.

A Rival of Panama. So much has been heard of the Panama Canal and so little of the alternative route in the same isthmus, that it is interesing to compare the famous undertaking and its rival. The whole difference lies in the fact that while the former is a highway for vessels, the latter is a railway route which necessitates the extra expense of transhipment ; on the other hand, the saving in distance is very great. From New York to San Francisco *via* Panama is 5,495 miles, while *via* Tehuantepec the distance is reduced by 1,269 miles, no little thing to be considered, while on one route the distance saved is practically two thousand miles and taking the chief routes from New York, New Orleans and Liverpool, which pass through Mexico the saving averages over fifteen hundred miles in twelve cases. The history of the Tehuantepec railway is almost as chequered as that of the canal further south. Practically finished a year ago, the final touches are now being given to its terminal ports, Coatzacoalcos and Salina Cruz, and its completion is expected before September. The original idea was to join a waterway, and a survey was made in the sixteenth century during the reign of Philip II and it was not until 1880 that the idea of canalising the waterways of the Isthmus was finally abandoned. During the past century no fewer than twelve concessions for the route, many of them changing hands again and again, were granted and eventually annulled. At last in 1895, as the result of seventeen years' operations by various concessionaires, a railway was constructed, but it was, notwithstanding the difficulties in its construction, hardly a line to be proud of. It was recognised to be unfit for heavy traffic and the absence of accommodation for shipping at the terminals was a further and even a greater drawback to the prospects of the line, while the problem of its operation was still unsolved. In 1896 the Mexican Government passed an Act, authorising them to enter into contracts with a private firm for the exploitation of the railway and its terminal ports and the agreements were finally made in 1898 with the result that the route is now practically available for traffic.

Altogether the line has bridges and culverts to the number of 846. In the reconstruction of the line the difficulties of the contractors have arisen chiefly from the heavy rainfall, the exuberant vegetation, and the other tropical conditions. The growth of vegetation is so rapid in these regions that the clearing of the lines is usually no inconsiderable item in the upkeep, and the contractors have adopted a chemical preparation for destroying the undergrowth. The chemical in question kills the roots of plants as well as the growth above ground. It is applied hot and in a liquid form from a tank car heated by means of a steam coil, and is sprayed under steam pressure by means of an atomiser. Its use is estimated to bring about a saving of some £2,500 per annum. Very careful calculations have been made as to the extra advantage to be obtained, by using the Tehuantepec route, from the shorter distance traversed. The ordinary freight steamer makes about two hundred and fifty miles a day, thus requiring about five days longer by Panama, assuming the time of crossing the two isthmuses to be the same. It will take a steamer about one day to pass through the Panama Canal and the freight about two days to pass over the Tehuantepec from ship to ship, still leaving four days to the advantage of the northern and shorter route and it is held that the saving of time is equal to the saving of £2,500 on the Panama route with a five thousand ton ship. For the American railway traffic from New York to San Francisco the line will also be a competitor. Nominally the time taken for goods traffic between the points is twenty days, more often in actuality it is forty, and against this is the twenty-five days which the new route offers.

When this route opens its terminal harbours for inter-oceanic traffic in December next, the American-Hawaiin Line will divide its steamers, now running between Hawaii and New York, *via* Maggelan, into two fleets, giving a regular service between San Francisco, Hawaii, and Salina Cruz on the Pacific, and a weekly service between New York and Coatzacoalcos on the Atlantic. The American-Hawaiin Line, whose present dead weight carrying capacity is 76,000 tons, are now building two 12,000 ton, and one 8,000 ton steamers, specially for service in connection with this route, and when these steamers are put into commission early next year, it will make a total dead-weight carrying capacity of this fleet, operating solely in connection with this route, of 108,000 tons. In addition to this, all the steamship lines now running from Europe to Mexico will put on direct services to Coatzacoalcos ; steamship connections will also be established at Salina Cruz with all the Pacific Coast ports of Central and South America as far south as Valparaiso. The American-Hawaiin Line has recently signed a freight contract for a number of years, under which about 300,000 tons of sugar will be shipped annually from Honolulu to New York, Philadelphia, and New Orleans, *via* Tehuantepec. Thus the Tehuantepec Railway will not only prove a boon to international commerce, but bids fair materially to increase the prosperity of Mexico, and the statesmanship which inspired the undertaking and the engineering skill which has developed it are such as add fresh lustre to the names of President Diaz and Sir Weetman Pearson.

Drinking Water and Cholera. We have no objection to raise to the precautions recommended for the prevention of cholera, except that the warning should have been issued by the Health Department months ago. If our files be referred to, it will be seen, that as long ago as the beginning of the year, we stated that choleraic diarrhœa was prevalent in the city. As a matter of fact a mild form of cholera has been occurring since November last. There is one precaution laid down by the Health Officer that demands some notice—the boiling of water. How is that practically to be carried out ? Is the Health Department providing for its own establishment boiled water to drink as they work in the streets, and are there casks of sterilysed water for the use of the clerks in the Municipal Office ? It is totally impracticable. But the public have a right to ask : Is the water of the lakes infected or not ? This we ought to know at once. If the lake water is not infected the boiling of it is unnecessary, and if it is infected then the public should be informed so, frankly and honestly, so that they may know what they may expect and consider what action to take. All that they can do is to add a chemical as an acid, if they are people who are wealthy and who have servants. The poor can do nothing but suffer.

Mr. Justice Mukerjee, President of the Calcutta University Regulations Committee, is leaving Simla for Calcutta.

A proposal is on foot in Rangoon to create a land trust, which is expected to enhance the value of land there, especially in the suburbs, which are being rapidly built upon and occupied by the well-to-do classes.

The Bombay Native Piece-goods Merchants Association have addressed a petition to the Bombay Underwriters Association on the subject of the increase in insurance rates which has followed on the long sequence of cotton fires at Colaba, Owing to pressure on our space, it is unavoidably omitted from the present issue.

The monthly plague returns show a remarkable decrease in the ravages of the disease in all parts of the Presidency. In Bombay city there were 349 deaths out of 395 cases, in June, as compared with 2,552 deaths out of 2,856 cases in May and 3,990 deaths out of 4,507 in April. The total mortality from all causes in June was 3,422 compared with 1,995, the average for the five years previous to plague, Karachi had 198 deaths out of 215 cases of plague and 437 deaths from all causes. Poona had three cases, all of which were fatal, while the Kathiawar District heads the list for the mofussil with 143 deaths out of 306 cases. The total of infected places during June was 52 as compared with 143 in May and 313 in April; while the total received in the Presidency was 928 deaths out of 1,228 cases as compared with 4,586 deaths out of 5,504 cases in May and 8,131 deaths out of 10,103 cases in April.

The recrudescence of the strike movement at Baku may give a further fillip to the Burma oil trade, which benefited so greatly last year by the riots and anarchy that reigned in the Russian oil city. Last September most of the naptha wells at Baku were destroyed by incendiary fires. The revolutionary elements there being Russians and Armenians, the Government had relied upon the Tartars majority to check them, but the Tartars became the most numerous and savage of the rioters, committing atrocities of every kind, and declaring a holy war against the Armenians, several thousand of whom were killed. It was calculated that the loss of property caused by the riots amounted to over nineteen millions sterling, and a good deal of this fell upon British shareholders. After the period of madness was over, the Armenians and Tartars made an agreement to become mutually responsible for all material damage done by their respective compatriots between that time and the 1st January, 1907, and twenty Armenian and Mussalman millionaires guaranteed the agreement with their fortunes. Before the end of the year, however Mussualmans and Armenians were at each others throats again, and it is extremely likely, says the *Pioneer*, that the new strike will result in further bloodshed and destruction to property, for there is no moral or material force capable of restraining the savage instincts of the rivals.

A bird's nest containing four eggs was discovered enclosed in the trunk of a large tree cut down at Cirencester. According to "Feathered Life," the sap rings showed that nearly a century had elapsed since the eggs were laid.

The London County Council boasts of its Kingsway and its steamboats, but when it comes to real municipal enterprise, the ancient city of Dresden leads the way. Dresden has just opened a bathing establishment for dogs, owned and governed by the municipality. One always thought that Dresden dogs were made of china, and were bathed in bathroom basins by careful housewives.

Mr. Haggard, our Consul at Malaga, tells why British trade with Spain is not greater than it is. Of three travellers representing British firms who called at the Malaga Consulate last year, not one had any acquaintance with the Spanish language, while one young man, who was ignorant of any language other than English, sought advice as to how to bring his wares before local buyers. He had attempted "some kind of dumb show."

The Royal Family have always taken a great interest in the West Indies and have sought to bring its wonderful products—the majority of which are unknown in England—into notice. The Prince of Wales has just ordered some guava jelly and guava marmalade from St. Vincent, one of our oldest possessions. The guava tree runs wild in the islands and has an odour which is very offensive to many people, but the natives eat the raw fruit with relish, and the jelly—something like apple jelly in appearance—is, of course, delicious.

Mr. W. Pett Ridge laments in the "Queen" the decay of the merry art of whistling : "It is because few said kind words and encouraging phrases to the whistler that he has allowed his abilities to stale, his favourite melodies to be placed amongst the things forgotten. Even boys in the street seem to recognise, that whistling has gone out of fashion, although, as they watch a heated motor'bus driver endeavouring to repair some defect which has arrested his conveyance, they still give a few bars of 'We won't go home till morning.'"

"I" (writes a correspondent to "Country Life") "have seen herons flying over London, and last year two regularly 'fished' in the Serpentine. They used to arrive at dusk, and remain until the bathers disturbed them in the morning. The missel-thrush is also a winter visitor to Hyde Park and Kensington Gardens, and I have on one occasion counted seventeen in one flock. Possibly it is not generally known that the majority of common British birds visit these parks during the year, and that blackbirds, thrushes, starlings, robins, tits, wrens, hedge-sparrows, wood-pigeons, rooks, jackdaws, and crows are regular habitants. Brown owls have also now been in Hyde Park and Kensington Gardens for some years, and I have been told that there is also a pair of white owls. On the 15th inst. I saw a common flycatcher, with fully-fledged young, near the fountains in Kensington Gardens."

THE KOLAR GOLD-FIELDS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

What a blessed thing it must be to have a gold-mine and the next most blessed state to be the servant of a Gold Company, far happier and freer from anxiety than a sharholder, I thought as I visited the Kolar Gold-Fields, and heard that the happy employes were provided with free houses, free furniture, free crockery, free lights, free napkins, free servants and the supervising staff of officers with so many houses to each mine. To complete the happiness of the gold-mine staff very little is needed. The industry must be in the most flourishing condition to support it. There is no other industry in India that could bear it. Imagine Government servants being supplied with free houses, free servants and all the other luxuries provided for the staff on the Gold Fields, or imagine the staff of any Mill in Bombay living free at the expense of the shareholders. To complete the case of the Gold Company for their establishments excellent clubs have been built and lavishly furnished. There is a club in Oorgaum with one of the finest billiard-rooms in India. This club is excellently managed by the Hon. Secretary Mr. Pritchard, and has a nice little reading-room, and a very interesting chamber in which the photos of well-known mining chiefs have been arranged by Mr. Payne of the Nundyadurg Mine. Mr. Payne has also collected some books and specimens which will be very useful should a library and museum be opened. A collection of Mineralogical specimens would be very valuable and an incentive to prospecting instead of trips to the Hills, but the mining authorities are strangely nervous and anxious about any specimens containing gold finding their way into the possession of of the public.

It is difficult to understand the dread they have of specimens of Kolar gold being obtained by any but those engaged in the mining industry, considering the enormous salaries paid to the watchmen from the Punjab—all Punjabi Mussalmans and all or nearly all men who have been in the Army. Imagine, ye soldiers of the King, in the Frontier whose pay is Rs. 9 a month, with a little allowance for dearness of provisions to compensate you for the privilege of serving on the Frontier and being shot at, having to provide yourselves with warm clothing and many necessaries. These Punjabi watchmen receiving Rs. 18 a month and are found—I hear, but I am not quite certain of it—found in everything. Is it any wonder that the sepoy is not satisfied with his rate of pay and that recruiting is dull ? They do their work well, these Punjabis, so the people say, but the rate of their pay is astounding. Mr. Pritchard has organised them very carefully and the general impression is, that pilfering has been stopped on a business scale. That certainly is a satisfactory improvement from the days when workmen filled their boots with gold dust or amalgam.

The quarters provided for the workmen are excellent and, I noticed, kept very clean. They are housed in single huts, constructed within lines with free ventilation all around. The cleanliness of the lines was very noticeable as noticeable, as the spirit shop and the grain store and the mutton shop. The shops were well provided with many kinds of grain, sweetmeats and dry fruits. The roads are a little soft but there is not much to complain of. In a settlement in which the mines provide everything for their establishments we could not expect a hotel to flourish or to survive and hence there is a restaurant, a very good one, kept by an Italian. Speaking of Italians reminds me there are Italian miners. It seems to me to ask, Are there not Britains or Eurasians to find employment ? It is a mystery this employment of Italians as if there were no Englishmen ready to work.

It is curious to see the miners promenading along the roads in the evenings, dressed as if they were out for a Sunday walk in England. Why they should dress so neatly—stiff collars and tight clothes—puzzles me—in this valley. The people in the Bazar seem to think that the leakage of gold has ceased with the precautions now taken. But far greater than the loss through dishonesty, it seems to me, is the loss through extravagant habits. There is no industry in India that could bear such expenses and survive, except gold mining,

The first impression of Mysore is favourable, but only the first impression. One is struck by the broad streets converging on the Palace and exhibiting its aspects and the stucco work in many patterns and designs over the shops, but a closer inspection dispels the impression. The shops are no better than the shops in the old town, in fact, not so good as some of the old shops. They are without any means of ventilation except the door and except in the cement ornamentations which crown them. It is disappointing to enter the shops in these new broad streets, for the inmates are not prosperous in this year. I see in front of some of the shops open drains and, in a large street leading to the Curzon Park, I also observe sweetmeats and flour exposed for sale over open drains. I asked an intelligent man why the beautiful frontages that surmount were constructed on the shops and he replies to me caustically "to please the Lord Sahebs." The people who have to use the shops consider the frontage ornamentation to be to please the "Lord Sahebs."

Curzon Park, opened to commemorate the name of that Viceroy, is simply planted and if it was in the right place would be useful, but in the position in which it is, exhibiting the Palace, it is simply a glorification of the Palace of the Rajah.

I asked a man how often the open drains were flushed ? And he said seldom, for we have scarcely enough water for drinking and yet pipe drains are being put down. With the experience of Bombay—even with a water supply of over 25 gallons per head—one would have thought that Mysore would have hesitated before laying a system of pipe drainage. The system can never be maintaied in repair owing to the expense of doing it and if in Bombay with much water running to waste the pipes are being constantly obstructed, what can be expected in Mysore with little water !

The one institution in Mysore that is a great success is the school. The girls school is attended by some 400 girls, who will have a great influence in spreading education through their own families, The College of the Maharaja is doing excellent work under Mr. Weir. But the museum is scarcely worthy of the State.

The Dak Bungalows are terrible. I had to live in the Bangalows between Mysore and Manantoddy, The only excuse is that the Government Bungalow at Manantoddy is in even a worse state and more neglected. Not one Bangalow has a vessel for holding drinking water, and only one possesses a lamp. There is one tub to each Bangalow and one small basin for holding bathing water. Most of the cane chairs are dilapidated and scarcely fit for use and where the cane is not broken it is filthy, covered with a culture of dirt ; many of the beds are dilapidated and need repair and few of the doors will close, The most provoking portion of the arrangements in these bangalows is the neat and clean appearance of the outside, the tiles are excellent, the walls are clean, and even the trees on the road side have been painted in excellent, red and white bands during the late festivities for the Royal visit. The painted avenues of trees, the whited bangalows outside and the foul bungalows inside are marvellous. The bangalow at Manantoddy is even worse appointed. This city is the capital of the North Wynaad in British territory, but it has no pretences, there is no indication of charlatanism nor wish to deceive credulous visitors, be they high officials or not. The Traveller's bangalow is filthy in its arrangement, inside and outside Inside the cane work of the chairs is broken and the broken seats covered with boards from packing cases. There is only one broken jug in the Bangalow to hold either drinking or other water and a broken vessel to carry water to the Bangalow. The sanitary arrangements are incredible in the capital of the North Wynaad,

The Local Board President in a book kept in this Bangalow writes platitudes, for the information of travellers, of the beauties of the river flowing below Monarchtoddy, but he say not a word of the danger to the lives of travellers from the insanitary arrangements. The Travellers Bangalows in Mysore are bad, but in Manantoddy and Thein in Malabar much worse. In Baluchistan, every Bungalow even in the most wild parts is well furnished, has lamps, even crockery and a library of papers and is kept clean considering the dust storms. There are vessels for water and tanks and good chairs and even books. But Madras—alas Benighted Madras !

Little Prince Olaf, the three-year-old hope of Norway, though not of a solemn disposition, has the solemnity of feature that so often characterises the small child. He kept his dignity wonderfully throughout the coronation jubilations, except on one occasion: that was when, during a recent tour in the mountains, he discovered that three horses were to be attached to the royal carriage instead of two: the third was too much for the baby Prince and he unbent.

TURKEY, ENGLAND AND EGYPT.

[BY EDWARD DICEY, C. B.]

(Concluded on page 6.)

It may seem very strange to English readers that when there seemed to be a prospect of the controversy as to the frontiers of the Sinai Peninsula leading to a conflict between Turkey and the Anglo-Egyptian Government, the sympathies of the native Mahomedan population should have been with the former rather than with the latter. Even the most rabid of Anglophobes, says Mr. Dicey, in the course of an article in the *Empire Review*, does not dispute the plain fact that, under our virtual Protectorate, Egypt has experienced a period of prosperity almost unknown in her annals. The chief participants in this prosperity have been the Fellaheen, who are Moslems almost to a man. Thanks to the system of law and order introduced by British administration, the corvee has been abolished ; the use of the Kurbash has been made a comparatively rare occurrence ; the power of the Pashas and the large landowners to cut off the water required by the small freeholders for their own fields has been restricted to very limited dimensions ; the supply of water for agricultural purposes has been largely increased and better regulated ; taxation has been diminished ; the collection of the taxes has been rendered more regular and less onerous ; the rate of wages has risen very considerably ; the abuses under which the Fellaheen were, in bygone days so often deprived of the just reward of their labour, have been suppressed by the English officials, who govern—or try to govern—Egypt in accordance with British ideas of right and justice. The upshot of this new order of things is that

THE FELLAHEEN ARE NO LONGER AFRAID

to display any change in their mode of life which might indicate the possession of wealth and thereby expose them to extortion or oppression. They are as thrifty as ever, but whenever a piece of land comes into the market the Fellaheen in the neighbourhood are found ready to bid for its acquisition at prices satisfactory to the vendors, if not to the purchasers. They work as hard as formerly, but they get more return for their never-ending toil. Even the most cursory observation on the part of any tourist, who may revisit Egypt after the lapse of a dozen years or more, will suffice to show that, as a body, the Fellahs are better fed, better clad, better housed than they were wont to be before the establishment of British authority in the Valley of the Nile. I cannot wonder, therefore, that my stay-at-home fellow-countrymen should think it impossible the Fellaheen should not be enamoured of our British supremacy, and should not be prepared, in case of need, to oppose any diminution of that supremacy which has conferred upon themselves such manifold benefits. I am still less surprised that this conviction as to the approval of—and the contentment with—our British administration on the part of the Fellaheen, should be entertained by the great majority of the British officials, or that they should regard any insinuation, that the native-born Egyptians are not keenly alive to the benefits they have derived in the past, and are certain to derive in the future, as a pestilent heresy. It is the instinct of officials everywhere to magnify their office, and from their own point of view our

ENGLISH OFFICIALS IN EGYPT

do such excellent work, under Lord Cromer's guidance, that they honestly believe they not only deserve but possess the loyal confidence of the native population. The almost autocratic power exercised by the British Consul-General in any matter of administration is, I suspect, only fully realised by His Highness the Khedive and his native Ministers. The very qualities of Lord Cromer, which appeal so strongly to British sentiment—his distaste for pomp, his simplicity of life, his reserve of manner—do not appeal to native sympathies. To the vast majority of the natives he is an unknown quantity, an abstract principle, a majesty stripped of the externals which, in their eyes, are its neccessary concomitants. Moreover, no man could have carried out more faithfully than his Lordship the policy of our Government from the date of our military occupation to the present day of governing Egypt under the name of the Khedive, while retaining in our own hands the genuine administration of the country. Whether this policy is

WISE OR UNWISE

is an open question. Its one inevitable result is that it tends to maintain the popular delusion that the prosperity of the country is due to the authority of the Khedive, while all the grievances inseparable for sound Government which have arisen from the introduction of unpopular reforms are attributed to the counsels of his British advisers. Changes of any kind are distasteful to an eminently Conservative country, and the changes introduced into the administration of Egypt by British officials, however beneficial they may prove in the long run, cannot fail to injure many individual interests and to offend many popular prejudices. Our wholesale reforms may, [illegible] I believe will, prove highly advantageous to the Egyptian people in the end. But no country that I ever yet heard of has proved grateful for being subjected to the process of reformation at the hands of foreigners in race, language and religion. If this is so there is no reason to suppose, beforehand, that the natives in Egypt appreciate the advantages of British rule, at any rate to such an extent as to engender a feeling of active gratitude. Then again, the fatalism which lies at the bottom of Islam is inconsistent with any adequate recognition of personal agency in mundane affairs. Allah, the all good, the all wise, and the all just, is according to the teaching of Mahomet, the one supreme ruler of Universe. It is He who sends rains or sunshine, fat crops or lean crops, high Niles, or low Niles good rulers or evils rulers ; and all human agencies are only blind instruments of His almighty will. It follows logically that gratitude for all human blessings is due to Allah alone ; and of all religions Islam is the most logical. It should always be remembered that the extraordinary prosperity of Egypt during the last few years is by no means so unexampled a phenomenon as our British officials are apt to imagine. The Arabs have long memories and old traditions handed down orally from father to son, which record similer prosperous eras in bygone days. According to the Arab mind, years of plenty are invariably succeeded by years of scarceness. What has been will be, when ever Allah chooses. Personally I do not attach so much importance as many well informed residents do to

THE ALLEGED IRRITATION

caused by our introduction of new wine into old bottle. I have no doubt our ideas of justice, our respect for law, and our dislike of bribery and corruption are alien to the instincts of an Oriental population. I hold myself that our attempt to carry out reforms with a high hand has excited a considerable amount of discontent and even disaffection. I am aware also that the European residents in Egypt, irrespective of their nationality, are not in harmony with the so-called conciliation policy which for the last two or three years has been adopted by the British authorities, and which consists in taking the side of the native rather than that of the foreigner in any dispute or controversy between the two. It is alleged that if a foreigner strikes or assault a native he is punished with undue severity, while if a native assaults or insults a foreigner he is treated with undue leniency. According to the official contention the Egyptians are so satisfied with our rule, so convinced that their own interests are identified with its maintenance, that it is desirable to avoid giving any cause of umbrage to native prejudices. According to the non-official contention the Egyptians do not attribute our conciliatory policy to any genuine good-will on our part, but simply regard it as a proof that we are conscious of our own weakness, and are afraid of exciting popular animosity.

THE QUSTION AT ISSUE.

is one upon which it is very difficult to express any positive opinion one way or the other, but there can be no doubt as to the fact that in the Delta, in Lower and Upper Egypt, and even in the Soudan, there has been a recrudescence of popular agitation, and more or less of overt discontent, which did not exist previously to the adoption of a conciliatory policy. Wisely or unwisely we have done everything in our power to assist the spread of education amidst the Fellaheen ; we have allowed a native press to come into existence which commands a very large circulation, and which is, to say the least, not friendly to British rule as at present administered. All these influences, instead of tending to popular contentment with our rule, have tended to promote popular miscontentment.

THE EDUCATION CONTROVERSY.

EXTRAORDINARY PROPOSAL FOR WALES.

Great Constitutional Change.

MR. BALFOUR CONSIDERS THE HOUSE INSULTED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JULY 18.

An exciting debate took place in the House of Commons last night on Clause 37 of the Education Bill, establishing a Welsh Education Authority, styled the Council of Wales.

Mr. Lloyd George intimated that in response to Unionist criticisms, Government was prepared to appoint a minister for Welsh Education.

Mr. Balfour styled it a grave constitutional change and, proposed at such short notice under the Guillotine, a deliberate insult to the House.

The proposal was carried by 279 to 50 and the Clause adopted by 395 to 107.

THE NATAL CAMPAIGN.

Forces Greatly Reduced.

BARBARISM DENIED.

The Forces in the field in Natal have been greatly reduced in number.

The Natal Assembly has debated the charges of massacre brought against the Levies.

The Minister of Defence reiterated the denial of acts of barbarism being committed.

THE ATLANTIC FLEET.

Admiral Egerton in Command.

Admiral Egerton has been appointed Second-in-Command of the Atlantic Fleet.

OPIUM IN PARLIAMENT.

MODERATE TONE OF TWO MINISTERS.

China's Attitude.

MR. MORLEY TO MAKE ENQUIRIES.

LONDON, JULY 17.

Answering a question whether, in reference to the Indo-Chinese opium trade, Government would invite China to reform, Mr. Morley said Government proposed to see what China's views were and then see whether they could make such a request.

Mr. Winston Churchill, in the House of Commons, said that he was not aware that the system of farming the opium revenue in the Malay States, Singapore, and Hongkong had given rise to abuses, and that he was not able to see what alterations could be usefully made.

ILLNESS OF LADY CURZON.

Condition Becoming Serious,

LONDON JULY 18.

Lady Curzon has been bad in health all this summer, and ten days ago per condition became worse and is now serious with general exhaustion and debility, but no danger is feared and no bulletins are issued at present.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, JULY 17.

The death is announced of the octogenarian General Patrick Maxwell.

THEATRICALS AT BANGALORE.

"The Magistrate."

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, JULY 18.

The production of Mr. A. W. Pinero's "Magistrate" by the local Dramatic Society, took place at the Bowring Institute last night and, despite extremely inclement weather, drew an absolutely crowded house. The British Resident and all fashionable Bangalore were present. Mr. Prierly, in the chief part of "Cis Parrington," made a great hit. Major Nepean, in the title role, repeated his former successes and held the audience with immense effect. Miss Desaris as "Mrs. Posket," Miss Macquoid, one of the most popular amateurs in South India, as "Charlotte Verrender" and Miss Young as "Beatty," accounted for exceptionally clever interpretations of somewhat heavy and difficult parts. Colonel. Bradley as "Lukyn" and Captain How as "Bellamy" were splendid and the rest of the long cast was admirably filled. The play, which was voted an unqualified success, will be repeated to-morrow.

NEW RUBBER COMPANY.

Further Progress to be Made in Java.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, JULY 18.

A Java venture, styled the Langen Rubber and Cocoanut Company, has issued its prospectus. The capital is 175,000 guilders in seven hundred shares of 250 guilders each. The directors are: Mr. N. G. Bingley (Java) Managing Director, Mr. A. de Vos (after allotment) (Java) and Mr. K. A. Stevens (Singapore). The Company is being formed for the purpose of acquiring, from the Langen Planting Company, their property of 905 acres in the Sacka poera District of the Residency of the Preanger Regencies, Java, and the planting up of 7,000 acres with Para rubber.

The block is situated along the main line of the Government railways from Batavia to Sourabaya station, the Langen prospect being few yards from the boundary of the block.

VIOLENT ATTACK ON A EUROPEAN.

Natives Sentenced to Four Years.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JULY 18.

Four men of the Passi caste have been charged before the Joint Magistrate at Allahabad with a murderous assault upon Sergeant Maxwell, the Cantonment Conservancy Officer. Sergeant Maxwell was attacked by a number of Passis about a month ago whilst sleeping out in his compound and the men who were armed with lathis, stones, etc., inflicted serious injuries on him. The Magistrate considered the evidence of identification imperfect, in the case of two of the accused, but sentenced the others to four years' rigorous imprisonment, with an additional year, if they failed to find security for good behaviour.

FAREWELL TO A VETERAN MISSIONARY.

Useful Work in the Kanerase Mission.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, JULY 17.

On the eve of the departure of the Reverend E. P. Rice, of the London Mission, who is going to England to-morrow on eighteen months' furlough, the Native Christian Community of the Mission presented the Reverend gentleman with a valedictory address in Kanarese in the Church this evening. The Reverend Joss occupied the chair, and there were present the Reverends Mathers, Blake, Cox, and Wilkins, and a large congregation to witness the presentation of a finely got-up address on parchment. The address stated especially as follows:—"The glorious work you have done as Chief Reviser of the Kanarese New Testament and Secretary of the Bible Revision Committee will be of ultimate blessing and benefit to all Kanarese speaking people" Mr. Rice replied in feeling terms thanking the congregation for the address and the gift of a silver salver. He expressed the hope that he would soon return to his work among them.

The Reverend Joss and two Native pastors delivered addresses in Kanarese and after the meeting all bade Mr. Rice farewell in a touching manner.

The Reverend E. P. Rice, who has already laboured thirty-three years in the London Mission in Mysore, is the son of the late Reverend Benjamin Rice, who, for fifty years from 1837 to 1887, devoted great labour to the Kanarese Mission of Mysore, dying in Bangalore in the 73rd year of his life. The Reverend E. P. Rice has been engaged during the last many months in the very successful revision of the Kanarese New Testament, which is pronounced to be a great literary, as well as missionary, success.

JUSTICE UNDER DIFFICULTIES.

High Court Electric Supply Fails.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 18.

There was a failure of the electric current at the High Court yesterday causing considerable inconvenience. The Criminal Sessions Court had in consequence to remove to the Chief Justice's Court, as the Jury found it impossible to sit in the Sessions Court where the fans had stopped.

BURNED AS A WITCH.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 18.

In the case in which a native woman, supposed to be a witch, was burned and eventually died in the Medical College Hospital, Calcutta, from her injuries, the Coroner's Jury returned a verdict, in the proportion of six to one, that the death of the deceased was due to extensive burns, but how and by whom caused they were unable to say.

POSING AS A NAWAB.

Alleged Fraud in Calcutta.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 18.

A man named Abdin Rauff, who, four years ago, passed himself off at Howrah as a Nawab and it is alleged by this means swindled some persons, returned the other day to his old haunts. He was arrested and is now being tried. An accomplice of his was convicted four years ago.

THE CALCUTTA PORT LOAN.

Strange Lack of Support.

MYSTERIOUS AFFAIR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 18.

There has been practically a fiasco in the flotation of the Port Commissioner's loan, the result being reported as one tender at Rs. 96-1-0 receives 13 per cent. and the next lowest tender, Rs. 97, and above, receives in full. The average rate is not announced. As the total amount of the tenders only came to Rs. 50,84,000, there was not much margin on an advertised loan of 50 lakhs. This result is somewhat surprising in view of the better results obtained on Saturday by the Municipal loan and it is certainly unfortunate, in view of the impending Government loan. It is difficult to assign any reason, for the security is looked on as first class and is freely taken up by Trustees, Insurance Companies, etc., and one can only conclude that there is not as much money in Calcutta as is generally supposed.

QUESTION OF BAIL.

Judge's Strong Remarks on a Magistrate's Action.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JULY 18.

The application of one Husaini Khan of Saharanpur, who was directed under Section 110 of the Indian Criminal Procedure Code, to furnish two securities for good behaviour, came up before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Richards in the High Court at Allahabad yesterday. After hearing the arguments His Lordship held there was sufficient evidence to justify the order complained of and concluded his judgment as follows: "I wish to make a few remarks about a matter which occurred while the present application was pending. This Court, by order, on application for hail, directed that the applicant should be admitted to bail on lodging Rs. 1,000 cash. This was the form of bail expressly asked for by the application. Mr. Bower, the District Magistrate, most improperly and most illegally refused to admit the applicant to bail without his giving other security. It is impossible that Mr. Bower, if he had read the application for bail and the order of this Court together, could have been mistaken. He says that 'cash bail is illegal in cases under Section 110. This was not security under Section 110; it was an ordinary application for bail.' Mr. Bower acted with great impropriety in disobeying the order of this Court. I direct that a copy of this judgment be sent to him."

RUSSIA AND AFGHANISTAN.

Trade Steadily Increasing.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JULY 18.

News from Kabul states that the Afghan trade with Russian Central Asia, *via* the Balkh route is steadily developing. Particulars are, however, not forthcoming. Reports, which arrived, some time ago, as to the summer harvest in Afghanistan, are fully confirmed. It is the best reaped for many years. Similar results are also reported from independent tribal country.

DEATH OF THE CALCUTTA POLIOE COMMISSICNER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA JULY 18.

News has been received in Calcutta to-day of the death in England of Mr. R. D. O. Bignell, Commissioner of Police, Calcutta.

EDUCATION IN AFGHANISTAN.

GREAT SPEECH BY THE AMIR.

Knowledge not Lineage to Count.

STERN REPRIMAND OF OFFICIALS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, JULY 18.

The Civil and Military Gazette has received from Kabul, the original copy, duly signed by the Amir, of his remarkable speech on the subject of Education in Afghanistan, delivered by His Majesty Habibullah in full Durbar on the 4th of July. After some religious references to the immense importance, to human race, of knowledge the Amir goes on to say:—The Habeebiya school was opened nearly three years ago but now we observe its work is retrogressing. The fault however is not of the teachers, it is the Government Officers that are especially to blame. If education be the qualification for service, as it is all over the world, then indeed out of ten Afghan Officials, under the present circumstances, even two are not fit for any service in the State. They think we have gained the highest honour and we are well nigh at the end of our lives. As education is the only path to Service in the State the educated sons of peasants will gain distinction and our children will become obscure men. Our officials, not caring for education and keeping in view, for their children, their inherited honour, alone wish the work of the school to come to naught. With regard to their attitude we say: "The ignorant sons of the Vizier went a begging before rustics. Wise (educated) children of the rustics became Viziers of the King." And as to their sons we cite those, who take pride merely in their ancestors, as like dogs pleasing themselves with bones.

The superiority of one man over another is through knowledge and good breeding and not through wealth and high lineage. However when the truth is revealed the falsehood is exposed. Therefore we strongly desire the progress of the school by God's help and we will please God, personally give it our fullest attention. Addressing the present staff of the school we say give us a complete account of the defects of the school as it has gone on still now and of your future plan as to its progress that we may remove its shortcomings and improve it. God willing the Habeebiya School will rise to a very high level of efficiency. Sirajul-Millat-Wad-Din.

FIRST AID LECTURES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 18.

Colonel Tate, R. A. M. C., is delivering a course of lectures, on First Aid to the injured, to the Simla Volunteers.

THE PENANG HILLS RAILWAY.

Acquired by a New Company.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, JULY 18.

The Penang Hills Railway is not to be allowed to develop into a white elephant. It is understood, on good authority, that the concern has been definitely acquired by a syndicate of local gentlemen who have been interested in the project from the beginning.

CHINESE COMMERCE AT SINGAPORE

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON JULY 18.

The Minister of the Board of Commerce in Peking has memorialized the Throne, advising the appointment of a Director for the Chinese Chamber of Commerce at Singapore.

RAILWAY BREACHES.

Serious Blocks on the North-Western Line.

BAD OUTLOOK FOR KARACHI.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, JULY 18.

The North-Western Railway line, at mile 1,116, between Kachagarhi and Peshawar Cantonment Stations is blocked for traffic owing to a flood. The Bassi-Nala Railway line, at mile 1,102, between Pabbi and Peshawar City Stations, has been blocked since Tuesday, due to a heavy flood The ballast is washed away from under the sleepers. About 7 o'clock on Tuesday morning, a pucca stone retaining wall was washed away by a heavy river flood at mile 930, near Raison Station on the North-Western Railway line which is blocked for all goods trains.

THE MAHARAJA OF GWALIOR.

Arrival at Simla.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 18.

The Maharaja Scindia of Gwalior has arrived in Simla on an informal short visit.

LEAVE RAILWAY CHANGES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, JULY 18,

The Hon'ble Mr. S. Finney, C. I. E., Manager of the North Western Railway goes Home on leave for three months on the 1st of August. Lieutenant Colonel C. H. Cowie R. E., Deputy Manager, as already announced, will officiate as Manager.

NEW STEAMER SERVICE.

From Java to Calcutta.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, JULY 18.

A new line of steamers had been established and will commence its service from the middle of this month under the name of the Java-Bengal Line of the Netherlands-Rotterdam Lloyd Steam Navigation Company. It will have its head agency at Batavia. There will be a regular four-weekly service between Java, Singapore, Sabang, Rangoon and Calcutta: The local agents are the Trading Company.

s.s. Soebawa was the first steamer of the new Company to enter the port of Rangoon.

SUFFOCATED IN A GODOWN.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JULY 18.

Three coolies, belonging to Deoband, were suffocated the other day by the bad air in an underground grain godown.

THE COUNTESS OF DUFFERIN'S FUND.

Nawab's Generosity.

(FROM OUR COR ESPONDENT.

ALLAHABAD, JULY 17.

The Nawab of Bhawalpur has given a large donation to the Countess of Dufferins' Fund, and has become a Life Councillor.

THE ARMY REDUCTIONS.

INDIA MAY BE CHARGED FOR RECRUIT TRAINING.

MR. BRODRICK'S STRONG CRITICISM.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JULY 18.

A special telegram to the *Pioneer* dated London, July 27, says:—"The Military Correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* anticipates that Mr. Haldane will charge India an additional sum on account of the cost of training recruits for drafts.

Mr. Brodrick, in a letter to the *Times*, accuses Mr. Haldane of yielding to those who insisted on reductions, whatever the result. Therefore twenty thousand picked troops are to go, while the Territorial Army is still vague and nebulous.

ALLEGED FORGERY BY A BARRISTER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 18.

The further hearing of the case, in which Syed Johuruddin Ahmed, a Barrister-at-Law, stands charged at the instance of the Waterloo Street Police, with having forged a document with the object of defrauding the Bank of Bengal, under circumstances already reported, was resumed yesterday, before the Chief Presidency Magistrate. Before the witnesses were examined it was mentioned to the Court by the Prosecuting Pleader that two Mahomedans had approached two of the prosecuting witnesses, ledger-keepers, in the Bank of Bengal. Four witnesses were then examined and the case was adjourned.

CHANGES IN THE CALCUTTA BENCH.

The Late Mr. Henderson's Successor.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 18.

The *Indian Daily News* understands on the best authority that Dr Asutosh Mookerjee has been confirmed as a Judge of the Calcutta High Court in the place of the late Mr. Justice Gilbert Henderson.

Sir Francis Maclean arrives in Calcutta on the 4th or 5th proximo, when Sir Chunder Madhab Ghose will be relieved as Acting Chief Justice.

MORE FROM BARISAL.

Batch of Claims Threatened.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 18.

The Bengalee says that, besides the suit for Rs. 10,500 filed against Mr. Emerson, the District Magistrate, and Mr. Kemp, the District Superintendent of Police at Barisal, for the dispersal of the Provincial Conference, many other similar cases are in contemplation. Meanwhile interest in the coming National Congress is not at all keen and great persuasion is being resorted to for raising subscriptions.

THE BOAT-TRAIN ACCIDENT IN ENGLAND,

Further Details.

A MILLIONAIRE KILLED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

COLUMBO, JULY 18.

Telegrams to Australia dated London, July 1st states:—

Details of the accident to the American boat-train from Davenport to Waterloo state that the train jumped the rails at Salisbury where the line crosses the main street over a Girder Bridge. The engine crashed into the guard's van of the milk train on the adjoining down main line killing the guard, collided with the Girders of the Brigade and finally smashed a stationary engine. The first coach disconnected dashed into the side of Bridge throwing the occupants into the street below. Second and third coaches were wrecked. Guards breaking saved the van and kitchen. Millionaire Cossitts who was on a honeymoon trip was killed. His wife who was asleep was uninjured, Among the killed were Judge Berwick of Toronto Acrobat Keller, Kentucky Breeder, Remecking, and Piron, of the White Star Line, Toronto.

HOW TO ENDOW CHARITIES IN MYSORE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, JULY 18.

Several wealthy people of the Mysore Province having applied to the Government offering money at five per cent interest for the benefit of certain charities established by them, the Mysore Government have ruled that it is not expedient to revive the siystem of receiving deposits and allowed the above interests. They observe the proper curse is for intending benefactor to buy Government of India Securities and deposit them with the Government who will draw interest and utilises the same for the stipulated charities.

LORD ROBERT'S RIFLE INSTRUCTION SCEME.

Funds Raised to Train Boys.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

COLOMBO, JULY 18.

Telegrams to Australia, dated London July 1st, stated:—

At the city meeting it was decided to raise £1,000 and £400 per annum thereafter, to train and equip 500 boys in elementary schools in connection with Lord Robert's Rifle Instruction Scheme.

RAILWAY BOARD IN BANGALORE.

All Local Projects to be Discussed.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, JULY 18.

The Railway Board arrived here yesterday afternoon. The Managers of Railways connecting here have held a preliminary conference and the larger conference was held this afternoon. It is understood that all projects regarding Mysore and Bangalore, whether old or new, are likely to be discussed during the Board's stay here.

BANGALORE BRIGADE COMMAND.

General Scallon Succeeds General Nixon.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, JULY 18,

According to present arrangements Colonel Atkinson who is to command the Local Cavalry Brigade on General Nixon taking uy the appointment of Inspecter-General of Cavalry. is expected arrive on 9th instant. Brigadier-General Scallon will then assure Command of the Bangalore Brigade in suc cession to General Nixon.

RUSSIA'S TROUBLES.

Police Strike in St. Petersburg.

NON-POLITICAL DEMONSTRATION.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JULY 17.

The St. Petersburg Police have struck and are marching in the streets, compelling their comrades to join them. Their aims are economic, not political.

The Russian Minister for War has appointed General Pavloff President of a Commission to enquire into the disaffection in the Army.

LONDON, JULY 18.

The agrarian disturbances in the Province of Voroness extend over two hundred versts. The landowners are fleeing.

ADMIRAL CHUKHNIN'S SUCCESSOR.

Admiral Skrydloff has been appointed successor to the late Admiral Chukhnin.

Admiral Skrydloff is the officer who succeeded the ill-fated Admiral Makharoff, who went down with all his men on board the flagship Petropavlovsk, of the Russian Pacific squadron, when Admiral Togo enticed the fleet out of the roadstead at Port Arthur. Russia lost in Admiral Makharoff one of her two great naval leaders. The other was thought to be Admiral Skrydloff. Under circumstances of the most depressing character this officer was delegated to take over the command. It is a curious coincidence that Admiral Skrydloff was born on April 1, according to the Old Style, which is April 13 in our calendar, and he celebrated his sixtieth birthday on the day that Petropavlovsk went down. Whether this was a good or bad omen who shall say? A bearded man, with keen eyes, he was regarded as the hope of the Russian fleet, bold but not too bold, well equipped mentally, and an experienced sailor; he was said, however, to have less power of inspiring men than Admiral Makharoff possessed. Admiral Makharoff succeeded to the command of a fleet which had been crippled, but the new flag-officer took over a force which had been decimated and had suffered a series of moral shocks of the most serious type. If Makharoff was faced by difficulties, what description could be applied to the troubles that beset the new admiral? Admiral Skrydloff signally failed to justify his reputation. His squadron, it is true, made two or three more or less daring "sorties" from Vladivostok, and, favoured by good fortune, succeeded in eluding the vigilance of the Japanese fleet. But beyond sinking two or three transports and a few harmless Japanese fishing schooners he effected little—certainly nothing that in the least degree influenced the course of the war. His action in destroying neutral vessels like the British steamer Knight Commander and the German steamer Thea comes under another category.

At last Admiral Skrydloff determined on a bold course. After a long period which he had devoted to the repair of his little squadron of four cruisers at Vladivostok, he sent word to Admiral Vitgift, who was in command of what remained of the Port Arthur force, telling him to put to sea and effect a junction in the Sea of Japan. It is not known what reports as to the weakness of the Japanese Navy may have reached Vladivostok, which raised hopes of success. The decision to do something was applauded. In the second week of August, Admiral Skrydloff, whose presence at Vladivostok the Japanese had practically ignored, sallied forth from this base, and almost simultaneously Admiral Vitgift, taking due precautions to sweep away all mines in his track, emerged from Port Arthur. Admiral Skrydloff found that apparently no one was watching him, and he steamed along the coast of Korea towards the Tsushima Straits, with high hopes that soon he would fall in with the men-of-war from Port Arthur. Meanwhile, however, the junior flag-officer, who had faithfully carried out the orders communicated to him, discovered that he was observed by only a few small craft. But the farther he got away from the harbour of Port Arthur the more Japanese ships rose over the horizon, until he was at last drawn into an action. It is unnecessary to recall the fight of August 10. Sufficient to note that the admiral and his staff were killed, and that the command devolved upon Rear-Admiral Prince Ukhtomski, who shortly afterwards steamed for Port Arthur, followed by most of the vessels, while the remainder made for various neutral ports, and were there interned. Admiral Skrydloff also met with disaster. He was gaily sailing through the Tsushima Straits when Admiral Kamimura fell across him. The Rurik was sunk, and the Russia and Gromoboi, badly injured, scurried back to Vladivostok. The sorties of August 10 was followed by yet another feeble effort by the Port Arthur ships to scape from their doom a few days later, but when it was seen that the same overpowering force was waiting for them outside, they retreated once more behind the Tiger's Tail. It was the last gasp of the First Pacific squadron. Admiral Togo maintained a relentless blockade until General Nogi's gunners completed the work of destruction. It would be difficult to say if anyone commanded the remnant of the Russian squadron at the last. In charity it may be hoped that no officer had his flag flying when the Japanese guns sank one ship after another, until none remained afloat.

PONDICHERRY ELECTION TROUBLES.

Arrival of Commission of Enquiry

ANOTHER OPPOSITION CANDIDATE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JULY 18.

Monsieur Armand, First Class Inspector of Colonies, Monsieur Demaret, Third Class Inspector, deputed by the French Minister of Colonies, proceed to the French Settlements in India for the purpose of holding an enquiry ordered by the Chamber of Deputies on 22nd February last, arrived in Pondicherry on 13th instant. It is said they are to make an exhaustive enquiry into the measures taken by the local Government to secure fair play during the election and into all charges of fraud, violence and other illegal actions which have been perpetrated to vitiate the election.

Until the Commissioners submit report which is anxiously awaited the Chamber of Duputies cannot with propriety arrive at a decision with reference to the validation or invalidation of the election of Mr. Lemaire.

It is reported Mr. E. D. Lanessan who was for a time Governor-General of French Indo-China, and is now editor for political articles of *le Siecle* has been induced to stand as a candidate in the room of the late Mr. Henrique in opposition to Mr. Lemaire.

POONA DACOITY CASE.

Address for the Prosecution.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JULY 18.

The Mawal dacoity case now on trial for the last four days was resumed again this morning when police officers of that districts were examined. The whole afternoon was taken up with the Government Prosecutor's address for the Crown. He contended that all possible evidence that could be adduced was given and characterised the same as trustworthy. Investigations by the police were properly carried out and were such that should give no cause for suspicion of any kind in the mind of the jurors. The evidence of identification had been thoroughly established as the complainants were intelligent Brahmans who had studied the features of the assailants. He said further stress on the property that was found on the accused which tallied exactly to the description given by the complainants. Finally he asked the jury not to countenance the stories given by the accused which were idle and absurd. This concluded the case for the Crown. The Sessions Judge sums up the case to-morrow morning.

THE JAPANESENEW WARSHIPS

Leave Colombo to Singapore.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

COLOMBO, JULY 18.

The Japanese Battleship Katori which is expected to proceed to Singapore direct arrived in Colombo to-day. The Kashima, the twin-vessel, sailed eastward yesterday, a farewell dinner to her Officers having been given abroad the flagship Hermes the previous evening.

THE AWAKENING OF CHINA.

INTERESTING VIEWS OF SIR E. SATOW.

NO LONGER THE SPORT OF NATIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, JULY 18.

The Shanghai Correspondent of the Central News forwards an account of an interview with Sir Ernest Satow, when the latter was passing through Shanghai on his way home. Sir Ernest said the cry of "China for the Chinese" is a natural corollary to events of the past, not only of the immediate past but of the time since she became the sport of nations. For years past we have told her to put her house in order and strengthen herself, in the only manner possible for her to do, by adopting Western methods and acting on Western civilised lines. Now she is attempting to do so and if we wish to be consistent, we cannot deny her our sympathy and help. The mere fact of our alliance with Japan and the virtual, if not actual, guarantee of the integrity of China, which this alliance affords, is in itself, a very factive assistance to the Court of Peking in its great scheme of reform. China is no longer the happy hunting ground of territorial expansionists and, with that menace removed, she is at liberty to devote her energies to all matters affecting her internal and external welfare.

As regards individual help there can be no doubt that they will be chary of accepting assistance from irresponsible persons, and they may be inclined to favour their kindred race, the Japanese, in this respect. The so-called Anti-Foreign Movement is but another expression of the sentiment of "China for the Chinese." As far as any real Anti-Foreign feeling or demonstration is concerned I believe there is no justification for such an apprehension and certainly no indication of such existing in High Quarters. But one never knows.

As regards the Army there is no doubt it is being organised on Japanese lines.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE'S COUNCIL.

Native May be Appointed.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 18.

From information received from England, the *Bengalee* says, it is not at all unlikely that an Indian gentleman will be appointed to fill one of the vacancies in the Secretary of State's Council.

The *Bengalee* evidently refers to the rumour, respecting Mr. R. C. Dutt. His appointment is foreshadowed in papers by the mail and the *Indian Sociologist*—a journal which only acknowledges one cardinal sin, namely loyalty to the British throne—comments: "We hope there is no truth in the rumour that Mr. R. C. Dutt, C. I. E., a retired member of the Indian Civil Service, will shortly be given a seat on the Council of the Secretary of State for India in answer to the prayers of the leaders of the Indian National Congress. It is not pleasant to say anything against a man for whom one has personal regard, but India will, we believe, suffer so cruelly from this fresh instance of a man like Mr. Dutt selling himself to its alien unsymathetic rulers, that no protest could be too strong in condemnation of this bribe which is most likely to be offered and accepted with alacrity to the further injury of a long-suffering nation-"

HUGE HARBOUR FIRE.

Shipping and Houses Endangered at Singapore.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, JULY 18.

A Singapore telegram states that the British Steamer, Auchencrag, Captain Reid, has arrived from New York, *via* the Cape and Penang. She was 64 days from New York to Penang. The vessel had a cargo of 53,000 cases of kerosine and 500 cases of naphtha. She anchored outside the harbour limits and the naphtha was discharged into a lighter. Shortly after the lighter had cast off from the ship, a fire was observed to have broken out. The vessel signalled that the lighter was on fire and the occupants of the tongkong jumped overboard and were picked up by a passing sampan and taken to the Auchencrag which proceeded inside the harbour limits. The naphtha burned very fiercely and in a few seconds the entire tongkong was a raging mass of bright red flames. The column of black smoke issuing from the blaze was clearly seen from the offices along the sea-front and created considerable excitement. The lighter was about four miles out and not far off Tanjong Katong. The harbour authorities anchored the twakow and a launch stood by until the fire had burnt out when the debris of the lighter drifted to sea. Shortly afterwards, another lighter, which had taken on board 200 cases of naphtha and was anchored among the shipping at Tanjong Rhu, suddenly burst into flames, the entire 200 Cases becoming a roaring mass of fire. The lighter burst open and the blazing cases floated in all directions, to the danger of the native craft anchored there and also to Attap Village which is in the immediate vicinity. With the assistance of the Marine, Police and other helpers, the burning cases were kept away from the village and shipping. Some cases were sunk with boat-hooks and others were extinguished under the Attap houses. The village had a narrow escape. It is occupied by Chinese.

HYDERABAD OPIUM CASE.

What is Adulteration?

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SECUNDERABAD, July 18.

The opium adulteration case is still going slowly along along the City Criminal Court.

The most important prosecution witness, Dr. Ahmedali, who analysed the seized opium, has been cross-examined. He admitted that the so-called adulterant named *sangzira*, which nearly all the other prosecution witnesses spoke of as having seen, was not *sangzira* at all. All the other ingredients mentioned in his report were the component parts of opium as now shown to him on the authority of the *Encyclopædia Britannica*.

Witness also made the following extraordinary admission, that he did not know that the substance sent to him for analysis contained opium. The Court sent the substance to him to find out whether it was pure or impure. It was because he knew there was no opium in the substance that he did not try to trace morphia, which is the chief constituent of opium. The true and only test to decide good or bad opium was to discover the percentage of morphia. Opium should contain 8 to 17 per cent. of morphia. Out of the refuse he simply detected the things mentioned in his report but did not separate them. It was actually impossible for him to give the percentage of quantities, and he admitted that the ingredients were not adulterants, until and unless the percentage of each was known.

Witness further stated he thought that he might be scientifically wrong in his conviction that the round leaves he called *bhang* leaves were not poppy leaves. He concluded they were *bhang* leaves by the stalks and fibres, but afterwards agreed with the Bombay analyser's report, which, in a letter produced, said that unless a part or a whole leaf was detected is could not be found what leaf it was.

On being shown a telegram from the British Agent at Malwa, stating that Malwa opium contained 50 per cent. of foreign matter, witness said the statement was exaggerated. When witness made the tests for the Court he was not a Government servant, but he was a Government servant now. He was not aware of an order of the Government of 1899 stating that certificates of chemical analysis are not to be accepted from any officer except the Director of the Medical Department, of the Chemical Examiner of Madras, as medical officers were ordinarily not in a position to conduct analysis, as it should be carried out for a judicial purpose.

The examination of Anserally, a Taluqdar, the first defence witness, is now proceeding.

PARISIAN NOTES.

The "Dottiness" of Paris.

BOMBS AS PRACTICAL JOKES.

A PICTURE OF THE BOIS.

PARIS, JUNE 29.

"PARIS is the dottiest city in the world." It was a London-bred philosopher who made the remark the other evening. He meant, in his cockney slang, that Paris was fuller than any other city of strange human oddities. The remark was born of his own observation as we sat upon the "terrasse" of the cafe and watched the world go by. A large proportion of that crowd seemed to have some eccentricity of dress or demeaner—something that told that the mind was either not very well balanced or that there was some inordinate desire to attract attention. More often it seemed that the effect was quite unsought and involuntary. My friend's remark came home to me with especial force. An hour or two before, Paris had been startled with the news of a new bomb outrage at Vincennes; directly afterwards, came the information that the infernal machine was the invention of a practical joker. The thing is of constant occurance in Paris. The imitative faculty is strong in some persons of weak intellect. Whenever a real bomb incident occurs, a dozen foolish creatures are inspired to fill a tin vessel with sand or cinders and deposit it on the doorstep of a public personage, merely to create an excitement. To hear the bomb discussed and to witness the fright of the neighbourhood fills these absurd individuals with a childish joy.

A case of the kind occurred short time ago. Public nerves had been strained by a real bomb, and so the occasion was ripe for the "fumiste." A suspicious-looking packet was placed on the window-sill of a house at the Rond Point, Champs Elysees, where lived a rich banker who was supposed to have propped up autocracy by lending money to Russia. The discovery of the object was made early in the morning by the milk-woman. Without delivering her precious commodity, she hurried away and informed the police. The local "agent" on duty brought his commissaire, a very important-looking official, wearing his tricolour scarf of office. The magistrate rang the bell of the house and informed the concierge. The good woman, on hearing the world "bomb," closed the door with a bang and refused to admit anyone. It was only after great difficulty that the magistrate succeeded in entering. He commenced forthwith a serious inquiry. The "appartements" of each tenant in the house, including those of the rich banker who was presumed to be the object of the attack, were gone through. Meanwhile, the bomb-proof vehicle that is part of the equipment of the Prefecture of Police arrived. With immense precautions the engine was raised and placed in the iron-plated cart. It was driven off to the municipal laboratory. Here a cursory examination showed that it was a mere harmless packet, tied up to look like a bomb.

It would seem that any great and emotional event lets loose a flood of madness. To-day the bad influence is bombs; yesterday it was "L'Affaire Humbert." Quite a crop of bogus treasure cases arose at that moment. So affected was one man by the genius of "la Grande Theresa" that he confided to the police that he was the safe. I never heard whether he added that he had swallowed a button-hook. It is unneccessary to say that the public notoriety of Gallay, the bank clerk, proved too much for the honesty of several persons in positions of trust, who absconded with considerable sums, in a vain attempt to rival the exploits of the "friend" of La Merelli.

The hot weather seems to have a disastrous effect upon the mentality of some Parisians. One queer old man, who wanders about the Boulevards, has the strange and touching belief that he is a sort of Apostle sent by God to preach the new repentance. He is clearly not in full possession of his senses, yet his face is singularly attractive and even beautiful, though lacking in cleanliness. His hair is long, and falls in curls over his shoulders, his beard is soft and silky, his kindly features are lighted with a pair of tender and expressive brown eyes. One would say, here is a striking likeness to the pictures by the old masters of the Founder of Christianity His clothes are in tatters. His daily accupation is the selling of newspapers. His stock-in-trade is the "Patrio," the "Presse," and the "Intransigeant." He does not seem to know one from the other.

Though the season is several weeks overpast its normal limits, the town shows no sign of emptying. The automobile is the reason. It has made life so so agreeable; it has so enable one to combine the joys of the country with the town that there is less inducement than aforetime to flee the city the very moment, the Grand Prix has been run. The "radius of action," to use a term generally applied to submarines, has been tripled and quadrupled by the use of the motor. You may lunch at some far-distant place in the country and return to town quite comfortably in the evening time to appear at one of the summer music halls. In the Bois is as great and representative a crowd as ever, in the morning. The Allee des Acacias is the rendezvous of fashion, the territory consecrated to "Tout Paris." The smartest equipages in the world—certainly the most gorgeous automobiles—are to be seen there from eleven till one. On the tan road, beside the Allee, ride the most noted persons in Parisian society: members of the authentic and unauthentic aristocracy, politicians, successful lawyers and stock-brokers, actresses and demi-mondaines. On the farther side of the road are clusters of chairs in the grateful shade of the shimmering line of acacias.

Amongst the world that passes on horseback, in carriage, and "en auto" are some who are especially interesting. Here is an actress from one of the Montmartre theatres. She drives a tandem with such mastery of the animals that it is not for nothing that she has been a circus-rider. Another star in the theatrical firmament flits by with her golden aureole of hair; she has just returned from a London triumph. Under the trees, along the bridle path opposite, rides a lady astride. It is "Colette," wife of M. Gauthier-Villars, a well-known novelist and dramatist. She, herself, has lately adopted the stage as a profession, playing side by side with Mme. Georgette Le Blanc, the talented helpmeet of Maeterlinck. Under the name of "Colette" she has written many a charming study and a Kiplingesque dialogue of animals. The demi-monde, also, takes its exercise on horseback. The small sailor hat, surmounting the gilded hair—fashionable, though far from convincing—has the appearance of a small boat upon the tempestuous ocean. The effect, just like the rest of the costume, seems ungraceful and lacking in taste. Even the horse-women of rank and position seem to be much less neat and correct in their riding habits than the fair riders of a morning in Rotton Row.

How rare to see a pretty face! The dresses of the carriage-folk are beyond reproach—"chic" and sumptuous to a degree—but there is little real physical beauty. A friend of mine, just returned from London, grows enthusiastic over the types of feminine loveliness to be met with, broadcast, over the British capital. After an evening spent at Covent Garden, his verdict was that no such galaxy of fair women could be found the world over. A lady critic on the same subject has just observed to me that, at the Carlton, in London, one sees more beauty than it is possible to see here in the most fashionable hotel. "To be sure, the Englishwoman hangs on her clothes in a certain disorder; they do not envelop her as do the French-woman's; on the other hand, she shows greater personality, and, consequently, more picturesqueness in her style. But whilst we discuss sartorial matters, three men pass by who are keenly alert to watch the movements of the throng. They are Hellen Boldini, and Sem. Hellen is the famous etcher, known in London, as in Paris, for his lightning, but exquisite, studies of women; Boldini is the fashionable portraitist, whose sitters are perpetually slim and perpetually young; Sem is the prince of caricaturists. The artistic three are there, because it is the time and the place to secure subjects for their work.

H. M. S. PROSERPINE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

COLOMBO, JULY 18.

H. M. S. Proserpine returned here to-day after target practice at Trincomallee and sails for Aden on Saturday recommissioning Suez by the middle of September.

AUSTRALIAN NEWS.

ENGLISH CRICKET TEAM FOR AUSTRALIA.

A SETTLEMENT ARRIVED AT.

MELBOURNE, JULY 1.—The Victorian Cricket League, on Friday, appointed delegates to meet the executive of the Victorian Cricket Association in connection with the cricket embroglio. These gentlemen met the Association's representatives yesterday at the Port Phillip Club Hotel where in an informal manner, the discussion was carried on. After it had proceeded for some time the League representatives withdrew and consulted in private, the Association delegates, also deliberating together. When the League men returned the conference went on until evening. Both sides then expressed themselves as satisfied but would say nothing more. It was seen, however, that a settlement had been effected and that the cricket difficulty was over. As soon as an arrangement was come to yesterday, it was confirmed by the Association and the League. There is no doubt that a meeting of the Board of Control will be held and a cable despatched to the Marylebone Club stating that a strong English team may be sent to Australia next October, and specially requesting that F. S. Jackson, Spooner and Brearley may be members of it. The Melbourne C.C. will cable simultaneously stating that the invitation has its cordial support and co-operation. The conference solved the district cricket phase of the difficulty by arranging that there should be one strong association. The M. C. C. ground will be used for inter-State and international matches, and there will be no trouble on the score of financial arrangements. The Association will withdraw its letter to the trustees of the Melbourne ground for the use of the ground, and the Club and Association will work together.

SHIPPING QUESTIONS.

THE NAVIGATION COMMISSION.

STATE-OWNED LINE FAVOURED.

MELBOURNE, JUNE 28.—The majority of the Mail Services Commission commissioners recommend the formation of a nationally-owned fleet of steamers capable of carrying mails and frozen produce. The financial basis of the scheme is worked out from the important reports supplied by Mr. Coghlan and other officials, whose services were requisitioned.

ORIENT LINE BUYS 27 ACRES AT BRISBANE.

FOR WHARFAGE PURPOSES.

BRISBANE, JUNE 28.—It is understood that the Orient S.N. Co. has purchased 27 acres of land at Gladstone for wharfage purposes, with the object of tapping the export trade of the central districts.

THE "MOOLTAN" IN ROUGH WEATHER.

PERTH, JUNE 29.—The R.M.S. "Mooltan" experienced particularly bad weather in the run down from Colombo, and it has transpired that some of the cargo for the Eastern States and Freemantle (tea and sundry) was damaged by water, though how the water got to it is not known. The portion for Freemantle that was damaged is at present in the shed.

GOVERNMENT FINANCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE *Bombay Gazette*.

Sir,—It is to be regretted that the Government of India has announced the issue of the full amount of this year's loan of 4½ crores of rupees. In Banking and Commercial circles, it is an open secret that the general opinion favoured a considerable reduction in the amount, and if any confirmation of this opinion were wanted, the result of the tenders for the Calcutta Port Trust Loan on Monday furnish ample proof that surplus money is far from plentiful at the moment. Last year the Calcutta Port Trust borrowed Rs. 35 lakhs and the lowest tender accepted was 100¾ which got 7½ per cent. Above that price tenders were allotted in full while the average rate was 101½. Compare these figures with this year's: Rs. 49 lakhs are wanted and the amount applied for is under Rs. 51 Lakhs. Tenders as low as 96 1/16 receive 13 per cent. and the average price is 99½. The news gave a shock to investors and unfavourably affected the price of Government Paper. The activity in Industrial concerns and the very large amount of money which is at present locked up in Mill shares preclude any probability of this market contributing largely to the support of any loans, Government or otherwise, this year. The increase to Rs. 60 lakhs in the amount of Council Bills, to be allotted this week, is an evident artifice to endeavour to create ease in the Indian money markets, but this announcement comes too late in the day to be of any practical service. It must be apparent to those with any experience of the existing monetary conditions on both sides of India that this country is practically unable to absorb a loan of 4½ crores this year and Government should have reduced the amount by a crore at least, as was quite recently contemplated. The price of our premier security is now down to a figure which it has not touched for two years and it will take some time to recover.—Yours, etc.,

SCRUTATOR.

BOMBAY, 18th July.

AGRICULTURIST'S OFFER TO PAY-OFF.

IN the High Court, yesterday, Sir Lawrence Jenkins, Chief Justice, and the Hon. Mr. Justice Heaton, disposed of an appeal from Ahmedabad by Damodar Parshotum, whose offer to pay-off a judgment debt of Rs. 8,920, by instalments of Rs. 800 a year, to his judgment-creditor Narayendas Parbhudas of Dhandhuka, was disallowed with costs, on 20th October last, by Mr. Chandulal, First Class Subordinate Judge of Ahmedabad. Mr. Inverarity, with Mr. Markand N. Mehta, appeared for the appellant; Mr. Branson, with Mr. L. A. Shah, appeared for the respondent.

In the course of his decision, the Subordinate Judge said that the defendant, who was heir and legal representative of the original judgment-debtor, Ghanchi Parshotum Valu, since deceased, promised to pay the debt in about fifteen years. The mortgage-bond sued upon was executed in May, 1894; decree was passed in January, 1901; confirmed in appeal in July, 1902; application to realise the money by sale of the property mortgaged was presented in February, 1903; it was referred to the Collector for execution in August, 1903. This application was made under the Agriculturists' Relief Act. The applicant was an agriculturist; his father, and the co-judgment debtor with his father, were also agriculturists. The application was made so late as during execution-proceedings, when the Collector had already advertised the property for sale. Applicant's property was worth about Rs. 50,000. The period proposed for the instalments was too long; it appeared from applicant's deposition that he could not spare more than Rs. 300 a year. In these circumstances, it would not be proper discretion to grant instalments to the applicant, whose application was disallowed with costs.

Counsel were heard. The Court ordered an annual instalment of Rs. 1,000 to be paid by the applicant to the judgment-creditor, on condition that interest and costs were paid off by January, 1907, namely, within six months from date; if this was not done, the decree of the Lower Court would be confirmed. Other details regarding the debt were also settled.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s steamer Himalaya, which is expected to arrive in Bombay to-morrow (Friday) brings the following passengers:—

FROM LONDON.

Bannagere, Mr J H
Drake, Mr S T
Hay, Mrs H T W
Johnston, Miss
Kaukoo, Col J K
Kirk, Miss
Lambert, Mr and Miss W G
Munro, Mrs
Moir, Mr D
Mein, Miss M
Naidu, Mr N G
Nag, Mr N K
Raly, Mr S
Sweet, Capt. and Mrs E H
Watson, Mr and Mrs A and inft

FROM MARSEILLES.

Bricknell, Mr H
Banerjee, Mr S N
Curtis, Hayward, Mr T
Craik, Capt J
Carrington, Mr G
Chard, Mr E J
Davies, Mr H G
Douglas, Mr S
Davie, Mr J B
Forde, Lt-Col L
Forbes, Mr and Mrs C H B
Ferrier, Mr J
Gifford, Mr H I
Jollie, Mr J
Kirkwood, Lt A S
Lean, Mr R
Lowndes, Mr and Mrs G K
Maxwell, Mr P B
Mika, Mr H
Millar, Mr S
Maddock, Capt and Mrs E
Middleton, Mr B
Melville, Mrs
North, Mr H M
Neale, Lt W G
Payne, Capt and Mrs E H
Prior, Mr A W
Pillendrigh, Rev G
Pochaji, Mr P C
Rind, Mr G B A
Read, Mr A
Robertson, Mr B
Stalke, Mr J
Tucker, Capt and Mrs W H and child
Tarachand, Mr M C
Watson, Mr W
Wood, Major E Fitz
Ward, Capt W

FROM BRINDISI.

Bosanquet, Mr O O
Dykes, Mr J A
Kinnison, Mr J A
Lazarus, Mr D S
Trivor, Col
Weston, Mr and Mrs J S

FOR KARACHI.

Lorrimier, Lt B
MacMahon, Mr G W R
Penny, Capt F S
Pritchard, Major F B

THE AUSTRALIAN MAIL CONTRACT.

And its Consequences.

THE full information regarding the details of the new Australian mail contract which comes into force in February 1908 and is to last till February 1918 will not be here till Thursday next week, from Australia, wrote the *Ceylon Observer* at the end of last week. But meanwhile the way Ceylon (and India) will be affected has not attracted full attention locally. As the new service is fortunately to call at Colombo as well as Port Said and Fremantle (but apparently not at Aden), and is to be an accelerated one, it is probable that from a year-and-a-half hence the Saturday delivery of the English mail in Colombo will become a regular one. What effect the new contract will have on the P. & O. mail contract with India remains to be seen. The *Madras Mail*, we see, suggests that the consequences may be far-reaching. For one thing, the P. & O., it is supposed, will be ready to offer far better terms for the Indian Mail contract, for fear of losing that contract too. It was reported some time ago that the P. & O. Company had entered into an arrangement, for a joint service to the East, with the Cunard Steamship Company, and presumably the arrangement was arrived at to enable an offer of better terms being made when tenders for the new India Mail contract were invited, as there has been a prospect of competition for the contract for some years past. When the present contract was renewed in February, 1905, it was expressly renewed for only three years—the avowed object of the Home and Indian Governments being that competition should be encouraged in the meantime. Thus the P. & O. hold the contract till February, 1908; but as it is usual to call for tenders a considerable time beforehand, to enable any new contracting Company to complete its arrangements, we may hear very shortly what are the terms of the next Indian Mail contract from February 1908. It was further stated when the present contract was renewed, that the Government hoped to encourage competition and get better terms by dividing the Indian and Far East Mail contracts into "sections," so that the different contracting Companies might each be used as advantageously as possible, it being possible, for example, that independent Australian and China liners might convey the Indian Mails expeditiously to Aden, where they could be picked up by local vessels plying to Bombay or Karachi, so as to effect an appreciable saving in the time of transit. In India it is hoped that the terms obtained for the next contract will, under the circumstances, be very much better than those obtained in 1905. The mode of arrival at the new contract, according to the latest Australian news (June 26th to 28th), was a curious one. The Premier (Mr. Deakins) on the former date admitted that a contract had been signed with the agents. It was not absolutely definite, but a general outline; and it had to be signed by the principals. He believed it was an Australian firm, but a special condition of the tender was that until the whole thing was fixed up, the Australian Government was not to ask who the principals were. Important correspondence passed between the Federal and State Governments over the provision of cold storage space; but as the former could not take up the whole of the cold storage on the new line, this was fruitless. Though the contract will not touch the question, each Government is free to negotiate direct with the Company. The new shipping combination consists (according to Melbourne news of June 27) of three groups, viz., (1) a Melbourne firm, (2) a Sydney firm, (3) a leading London shipowner and his allied interests. These three groups had already at their command £1,000,000, and any capital sought to be raised on the market would be in augmentation of this capital. Though we now know that the Sunderland Laings are at the back of the company, it is of interest to read the following opinion recorded in Westralian paper of the 27th ult., of a gentleman out-ward-bound on board the "Mooltan," who believed the new tenderers would be found to be the syndicate of Cardiff coal merchants at whose head was Mr. James Tatem, and which was building many passenger and cargo steamers for the colonial trade:—

"I know that the Cardiff and Barry Dock people have come to the conclusion that they must encourage an import trade, and, besides, Cardiff is a great centre for distributing goods. The colliery districts have a large population, and the Midlands are no distance off and are well served with railways. The dock-owners have been trying to induce several of the lines to make the port the terminal point, but without avail, and now they have taken the matter in hand, and will build their own boats and run their own line. The largest men and firms in South Wales are behind the syndicate and they are very determined. Their transhipment goods for India must be well provided for, and I should not be surprised if the British India Company will not be found to be working hand in hand with them. The capital is almost unlimited, and the men who are connected with the concern are all very shrewd, keen business men. You need have no fear on the score of efficiency, and, should the syndicate combine with the British-India Company for Indian trade, Australia is lucky to have such boats as the P. & O. and this new line running here."

If they do not get the contract, will it prevent them coming to Australia?

"I think not, and I believe you will find them here in any case."

Would the Orient Company still run out to Australia if they lost the mails?

"That is very difficult question to answer. They should have a lot of friends in Australia: still their new partners, the Royal Mail Company, who have acquired the Pacific Company's interest and boats, want all the tonnage they can get for their West India and South American trade. It is certain that the line has never paid particularly well, and if more competition comes in it might result in the Royal Mail withdrawing their boats, and the Orient Company only running one boat a month, and that *via* the Cape."

Why the Cape?

"Because the Canal dues are so heavy, and the volume of Indian trade would not pay, especially if the new line co-operate with the British-India and P. & O. Companies."

Do you think this new syndicate could get the steamers built in time?

"Money can do anything, and they have the money.—plenty of it, and to spare."

FIFTY YEARS AGO.

[FROM THE *Bombay Gazette* OF JULY 19, 1856.]

There are some complaints at present about the lateness of the season at which the metal is likely to be laid upon our roads, and the delay doubtless is a source of very serious inconvenience but—it has been this year next to inevitable. The fearful magnitude and complexity of the frauds detected some months back, demanded a careful and patient investigation. It was impossible to suffer them to grow, and there was no avoiding loss of time by which these things were accompanied. Those who complain of the expense of the roads here, form, we suspect, a very imperfect conception of the charges of an English turnpiked. On this side of India a good road can be constructed for betwixt four and five thousand rupees a mile; in England a turnpike road thirty feet wide, of which sixteen feet only is metalled, costs per mile fifteen hundred pounds for original construction, and close on two hundred per mile per annum for maintenance and management. To meet this goods to the extent of two hundred and six tons per diem at a toll charge of three farthings per ton per mile are required, and it requires three times this amount of traffic at least, or seven hundred tons a day, to meet the charges of a railway, not taking passengers into account. To meet the charges of the Euphrates line, we should require a traffic of above two hundred thousand tons annually, or considerably more than the whole existing tonnage transport both ways betwixt Bombay and the United Kingdom.

A case, we believe, is on the eve of coming before the Supreme Court, likely to bring into prominent light the extreme rashness and inconsideration with which young men lend their names as securities for money they perfectly well know they can never pay. Without entering into particulars such as may occasion premature exposure or pain, it may be mentioned that an officer holding a staff appointment, and well known on the turf and who has lately gone home, left behind him a heavy debt to one of our Banks for which various youngsters stood security.

A ROYAL VICTIM TO CHOLERA.—Cholera has selected a Royal victim. The Heir Apparent to the Throne of Shahjehanabad, the Prince Mirza Mahomed Futteh-ool-Moolk, was attacked by the fell disease at 11 o'clock on Wednesday night, rapidly sunk under it and was a corpse at half past six on Thursday evening. The Royal physicians were in attendance, but their skill availed not. The deceased Prince was forty years of age. Yesterday morning minute guns were fired and the body removed to the Juma Musjid, and thence to the Kootub, followed by the Members of the Royal Family. It was carried on a Bier or platform with a canopy held over it. The deceased Prince was well known to many Europeans and was of a very quiet and gentlemanly disposition.—*Delhi Gazette.*

TURKEY, ENGLISH AND EGYPT.

(Concluded from page 4.)

If my information is correct the occupation of Egyptian territory by Turkish troops in the Sinai Peninsula. It was regarded by our British authorities as by no means an unmixed evil, as it afforded them an opportunity for reinforcing the British army of occupation, which had been most unnecessarily reduced only a few months previously. I repeat that to my mind the agitation prevalent in Egypt at the present day is

NOT A DANGER TO OUR AUTHORITY

that is, it is no danger so long as we keep a strong British army in the valley of the Nile. Again and again I have had in my writings on Egypt to remind my readers that we owe our hold of the highway to India, not to the wisdom of our statesmanship, not to the justice of our rule, least of all to the gratitude of the country, which we have reformed and enriched, but to the fact that our representatives have at their command the services of the British garrison. Remove Tommy Atkins, or replace him by Egyptian troops, and the whole fabric of British administration in Egypt would fall to pieces like a house built of cards. I do not say that justice and kindness in dealing with the natives are not incumbent upon us as a matter of policy as well as of duty; but I do say that justice and kindness will not suffice to maintain our supremacy, unless they are supported by the presence of British troops encamped on Egyptian soil.

Our military occupation is, to speak the plain truth, the bottom fact of the Egyptian question. Anything therefore which tends to weaken popular belief in the permanence and strength of our occupation is to be deprecated alike in the interest of Egypt as well as of England. For the last to years every care has been taken to render the presence of the British garrison as little conspicuous as possible. Our regiments were not allowed to march through the streets of Cairo and Alexandria. The large provincial towns were never visited even by flying columns. It was quite possible for a foreigner to have travelled through Egypt without realising that the country was under the military occupation of a British army. All this is now changed. All this has to remain changed if we are not to have a recurrence of the recent agitation. It is greatly to Lord Cromer's credit, that having recognised the necessity for reinforcing our military strength in Egypt, he insistad upon the reinforcements sent out being so strong as to leave no possible doubt in the Egyptian mind as to England's determination to keep the position she has acquired by force of arms.

The demonstration of this fact was rendered all the more necessary by the Akaba incident. I find it very difficult to believe that Turkey ever seriously contemplated any invasion of Egyptian territory so long as Egypt was under the military protection of Great Britain. If, however, England had taken no decisive action in respect of the seizure of El Aria by Turkish troops and the destruction of the frontier pillars supposed to mark the line of demarcation between Ottaman and Egyptian territory, the Sultan would most assuredly have ignored our protest. It has been the lifelong ambition of Abdul Hamid to accentuate his claim to be recognised throughout the whole Mahomedan world as the head of Islam. If his Majesty could have re-asserted his authority by showing that in fact, as well as in name, he is

STILL THE SUZERAIN OF EGYPT,

notwithstanding our military occupation of the Khedivial kingdom, he would have taken a long step towards the fulfilment of his Pan-Islam policy. He would never, I repeat, have run the risk of the embarking on an enterprise which might possibly lead to a rupture between England and Turkey if he had not felt confident that Germany, owing to her supposed disapproval of the *entente cordiale*, would welcome any opportunity of giving indirect, if not direct, support to Turkey in her controversy with England; and that the sympathies of the Egyptian population, nine-tenths of whom are devout, if not fanatical Mahomedans, would be enlisted in his favour.

Having resided in Egypt throughout the whole acute period of the Akaba controversy, and having had considerable opportunities of learning the opinion of the European non-official residents, I am in a position to state that this opinion was almost unanimously to the effect that the action of Turkey was attributed to the encouragement of Germany. The most extravagant reports were in constant circulation. I was assured seriously that there were 20,000 German reservists settled in Asia Minor who were compelled to keep the War Office at Berlin acquainted with their addresses, and by the terms of their engagement could be called upon at any moment to place their services as non-commissioned officers at the disposal of the Turkish military authorities. The explanation of this extraordinary statement was given to me by persons who had access to sources of authoritative information.

I fully agree with the view that under normal conditions the occupation of a strip of the barren Sinai desert would be a matter of complete indifference to the Egyptian population. It is only natural that to Englishmen any seizure of outlying territory by foreign troops should be regarded as an outrage. But anyone personally acquainted with Oriental countries will, I am sure, agree with me in saying that patriotism, in our sense of the word, is almost unknown in all the provinces of the Ottoman Empire and especially in Egypt.

THE BOND OF UNION.

which cements Egyptians is not community of race or of nationality but of religious faith. For practical purposes the Egyptians, rich and poor alike, are followers of Islam. They are not by nature a warlike race, and they are not, as a rule, fanatical, but they all cling to the faith in Allah and his prophet as their reason of being in this world and the world to come. To their thinking the Sultan of Turkey is the acknowledged head of Islam, and as such is entitled to the respect and obedience of all true believers. If this is so, it is intelligible enough that their sympathies should be on the side of the Sultan, when he is confronted by a Christian Power whose mode of administration, however just and however beneficial, does not commend itself, to say the least, to their approval or assent.

If I am not mistaken, the Egyptians are too fully alive to the military power of England to manifest their latent hostility towards our virtual, though unavowed Protectorate by any overt action. If, however, the Anglo-Turkish controversy had not been happily settled by the determined attitude of the British Government, we should have probably experienced the same latent hostility on the part of the Egyptian populaton as we experienced after the evacuation of the Soudan, when the Mahdi had agents in every town or village of Egypt, who furnished him with information as to the movement of our troops, our relations with the Viceregal Government, and even the attitude of France and other Continental Powers.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 18.

Lieutenant Lyster, West Yorkshire Regiment, and Lieutenant Hart, 61st Pioners, have been selected for appointment to the Supply and Transport Corps and are posted to the Northern and Eastern Commands respectively.

Lieutenant-Colonel Melliss, 109th Infantry has been selected for appointment as Commandant of that regiment *vice* Colonel Godfrey, whose tenure is about to expire.

Colonel Kelly, Commanding the Karachi Brigade, is granted one month's leave to Simla.

Lieutenant Northey, 109th Infantry, is appointed to the 1st Battalion, 1st Gurkhas, and Lieutenant Abott attached to the 1st Battalion, 6th Gurkhas, is appointed permanently to that regiment.

Lieutenant Dallas, 2nd Infantry, is transferred, as an Attached Officer to the 1st Battalion, 6th Gurkhas.

The deaths are reported of Colonel W. E. Saunders R. A. M. C. at Poona, on the 17th of July from Brights Disease and of 2nd Lieutenant Lindsay, unattached list, attached to the Cameronians, at Chakrata on the 16th of July.

BY THE WAY.

SIGANANDA.

SIGANANDA, the Natal chief now on his trial for high treason and other charges, is a very old native, who has seen both Panda and Cetewayo pass from the throne of Zululand. He was always been treated with the utmost consideration by the Natal Government, and his action is believed by many to be due to the influence of the younger members of his tribe. Unfortunately the authority of the native chiefs of South Africa over their tribesmen has been waning for some time past, owing to the restriction of their powers and the abolition of their courts, except for the settling of trivial disputes. All the older chiefs acknowledge and welcome the white man's rule, but the "young bloods" of the tribes, urged on by agitators, are responsible for the present disturbances in Natal. These agitators have sprad false reports that Dinuzulu, Cetewayo's son, is rising against the white rulers, and, unfortunately, Siganānda is one of those who have been deceived by such sedition-mongers.

THE DIMENSIONS OF RUWENZORI.

Mr. Douglas Freshfield gives, in the new *Alpine Journal*, his conjectural estimate of the dimensions of the Ruwenzori range, in Uganda. To compare it with the Alps or Caucasus, he says, "gives a very exaggerated impression." Its snows have been said to rival those between Mout Blanc and the Saint Gothard, but "between the Simplon and the Gries would be nearer the mark"; and Mr. Freshfield would roughly divide the chain as follows: "At either end twelve miles of low foot-hills, twenty miles for high ridges green to the top, and sixteen at most for Alpine peaks and glaciers." As regards the altitude of the principal summit, which Sir Harry Johnston guessed at 20,000 feet, Mr. Freshfiled makes the much more modest conjecture of "17,000 to 17,500 feet." He adds that trees grow up to 14,400 feet.

TO SEE THE HANGING.

Some interesting reminiscences and good stories appear in "Life in the Law" (Laurie), a volume of recollections by the late John George Witt, K.C., Bencher of Lincoln's Inn. As showing how times and manners have altered Mr. Witt mentions that his father, when twelve years of age, was taken by his schoolmaster, with all the other boys belonging to the school, from St. Ives to Cambridge Castle to see one Daniel Dawson hanged for poisoning racehorses at Newmarket. "The master of the school," it seems, "went to the expense and trouble of the journey in order to demonstrate to his scholars the result of a wicked life." In these far-away days it was, of course, common enough to inculcate moral precepts by awful examples of the consequences to those who disregarded them. But what would be thought of marching a school to an execution now?

TURNING THE TABLES.

It is not easy for a witness to turn the tables on counsel, but Mr. Witt shows that it can be done: My friend the late Mr. George Williams was . . . called to prove that a horse was a "roarer." Serjeant Ballantine was on the other side, and in his best Mephistophelian manner he said to the witness, "If you say that my client's horse was a roarer, just represent to the jury the sort of noise he made." "No," said Mr. Williams; "you see, that is not my business. Now, if you will be the horse and make the noise, I, as a veterinary surgeon, will determine whether you are a roarer or not." Needless to add, the Serjeant did not comply with the request, and the cross-examination came to an end.

MRS. WELDON AND THE JUDGE.

Many readers will remember the time when Mrs. Weldon was a frequent litigant. She said many clever things in court, but one of her very best sallies was in the Court of Appeal:

She was endeavouring to upset a judgment of Vice-Chancellor Bacon, and one ground of complaint was that the judge was too old to understand the case. Thereupon Lord Esher said, "The last time you were here you complained that your case had been tried by my brother Bowen, and you said he was only a bit of a boy and could not do you justice. Now you come here and say that my brother Bacon was too old. What age do you want the judge to be?" "Your age," promptly replied Mrs. Weldon, fixing her bright eyes on the handsome countenance of the Master of the Rolls. No one ever enjoyed a clever repartee more than Lord Esher, and Mrs. Weldon's, we may be sure, amused him mightily.

WHY SIR W. WIGHTMAN DID NOT RESIGN.

Sir William Wightman, Mr. Witt tells, held office in the old Court of Queen's Bench far beyond the prescribed time and at last, on the eve of the Long Vacation, he took a sort of farewell of his brother judges. However, when "the morrow of All Souls'" came round he turned up smiling at Westminster Hall. "Why, brother Wightman" said Sir Alexander Cockburn, "you told us that you intended to send in your resignation to the Lord Chancellor before the end of August." "So I did," said Sir William, "but when I went home and told my wife she said, 'Why, William, what on earth do you think that we can do with you messing about the house all day!' So you see I was obliged to come down to court again." There are many other good things in Mr. Witt's volume.

WOMAN "STATIONMASTERS."

Will "stationmastering" ever become a recognised profession for women in Great Britain and Ireland, asks the July *World and His Wife?* Railwaymen wonder way not. Already Dovenby Station, near Cockermouth, Cumberland, is worked entirely by Mrs. Lizzie Davidson, who issues and collects tickets, manages the signals, and does all the other necessary work in connexion with the arrival and departure of trains. At Langford, near Maldon, Essex, a "stationmistress" reigns supreme; and a lady is in charge of the prettely named Rosemount Station, on the Caledonian Railway. At the Lough Swilly railway-station of Gallagh Road, two miles from Londonderry, the "master" is a mistress; and a lady manages the signal-station at Braystones, on the Furness Railway.

FATHER BERNARD VAUGHAN.

Father Bernard Vaughan, who has created such a sensation with his sledge-hammer sermons on the "smart set" and their shortcomings, is a brother of the departed prelates—Cardinal Herbert Vaughan, Archbishop of Westminster, and Dr. Roger Bede Vaughan, Archbishop of Sydney. The latter achieved a great reputation as an orator in Australia, and it was by attacks upon him that "Prophet Elijah" Dowie, Zion of City, Chicago (then the pastor of a "Free Christian Tabernacle" in Sydney), first emerged into notoriety, Father Bernard Vaughan once said: "I am not a bishop, and I have not the remotest prospect of ever becoming one." In other words, he is a member of the Society of Jesus, and as such is bound by the constitution of the Order to refuse a mitre unless expressly commanded to accept it by the Pope.

INDIA AND COTTON.

The recent sale in Manchester at a good price of the consignment of cotton grown experimentally in Sind from Egyptian seed has clearly demonstrated the suitability of the soil and climate, aided by the irrigation canals, of at any rate one district of India for the growth of the higher grades of cotton. Properly to estimate the far-reaching effects of the success, now assured, of the experiments that have been going on for two years and a half under the direction of Mr. Fletcher, the Deputy-Director of Agriculture to the Bombay Government, it must be borne in mind how unsatisfactory for the trade has been its dependence on the United States; and that Egypt the other established source of supply of the class of raw material required by English manufactures, has, in the opinion of experts, reached the limit of production. The result of this year's sowings over a much larger area, which, with the experience gained, were made in Eebruary and March, four months earlier than usual, will be watched with the deepest interest.

MR. BRUDENELL CARTER ON EXCESS.

In the July *Cornhill* Mr. Brudenell Carter, the well-known surgeon, has an interesting paper on "alcohol and tobacco." One passage referring to superfluous food and drink is to this effect. People are said to die of gout, or of heart-disease, or of kidney disease, or of liver disease, or of a complication of these maladies; but what they realy die of, when they die prematurely, is usually degeneration of tissue consequent upon superfluous food and upon superfluous wine, or upon the daily recurring overtaxation of the vital organs by which the processes of nutrition are conducted or controlled. What is the meaning of the annual exodus of high people to foreign watering-places and "cures" except that good cookery and fine wines have tempted them to the daily over-indulgence of undisciplined appetites, and that they seek, in comparative or complete abstinence and in violent medication, what is at best a temporary relief from discomfort, and a temporry renewal of their power to do violence to the dictates of nature and of common-sense! "Nature," Sir Andrew Clark used to say, "never forget and seldom forgives."

THE LADIES' CORNER.

TABLE DECORATIONS FOR THE KING'S BIRTHDAY.

"WE decorate our streets in honour of our King, why not also our dinner-tables?" suggests a correspondent apropos of the official celebration of the King's birthday tonight.

A very beautiful decorative scheme, and one most in keeping with the sentiment of the day, is carried out in roses, our national floral emblem. At the corners of the table are placed large Empire wreaths made of roses and laurel leaves. These are tied at the top with bows of broad green ribbon, the ends of which fall over the edge of the table and reach nearly to the floor, intermingled with sprays of Banksia roses. If the roses chosen for the wreaths are red, crimson ramblers may be used with good effect, but in either case these sprays must be arranged to look as though they were climbing up towards the wreaths.

If the dinner-table be oval or round, the wreaths should be placed at equal distances from each other. The table centre is made of two large crowns of roses arranged so that the base of one crown is opposite the hostess, and that of the other opposite the host. The letters E.R. and E.I., made also of roses, rest one on either side of the crowns. Here and there lie tiny Empire wreaths of Banksia roses, in the middle of which silver bon-bon dishes may be placed.

Another beautiful table centre for this occasion is a crown of roses standing upright on its base, and on each side of it a ball of roses (the sign of Empire) surmounted by a small floral cross. The menu cards are printed on silk, of the same colours as the ribbon which ties up the large wreaths, and at the head of each might be reproduced a small portrait of King Edward with a wreath of laurel leaves round it.

If there is a hanging light over the table, cover the glass around the light with roses like those on the dinner-table and twine sprays of small roses round the metal fitting. If candles or lamps are used on the table, cover the screens or shades with rose leaves and twist rose sprays round the lamps or candlesticks.

AT THE MILAN EXHIBITION.

Several Milanese and Turin firms are exhibiting novelties in made-up garments and embroideries at the Milan Exhibition, but these are all completely thrown into the shade by the splendid contribution made by France. The organizers of the French section have arranged their exhibits in a series of halls, grouped under one immense pavilion, so that the subject of dress can be studied in all its component parts, as well as a whole. Were it only for the purpose of seeking inspiration for the future it would be worth the while of all who are concerned with fashion and its production to journey to Milan. The best that Paris is likely to give us for some time to come can be seen here, and with greater facility than is possible in the ateliers themselves.

One is impressed with the refinement and delicacy of French methods of using colour. The tints are less vivid than those of Turin and Venice, but they are likely to be more becoming to the wearer. The embroideries are heavier, duller more magnificent. And not even Brussels can show us how to use lace more effectively.

THE COLOUR OF THE SEASON.

Several of the cases show nothing but white creations which points to a continued preference for white both for day and evening wear. But there is also a strong inclination shown for using Oriental and Eastern decoration in combination with white. Much gold and silver tinsel is introduced, especially for evening bodices and for draping the fronts of the skirts. Trains, generally heavily embroidered, are borne from the shoulder, and start from between the shoulders in one close, deep pleat.

Another effect much sought after is that of making both skirt and bodice apparently seamless. It is difficult to describe how this effect is gained, for there is absolutely no sign of gore or shaping to be detected, but the skirt falls in wide folds at the feet, and fits the hips as a glove fits the hand.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Beaman presided at a sitting of the Court yesterday.

RE DADABHOY JIVANJI CONTRACTOR.

Mr. Ardeshir Kapadia, for the insolvent, applied for and obtained one month's provisional interim order.

RE HAJI MIRZA NASRULA YEZDI AND OTHERS.

Mr. Hussan B. Tyebji appeared for two of the insolvents, and Mr. Mirza for the petitioning creditors, and by consent the examination of witnesses in the matter was postponed till the next Court day.

RE C. A. ELLIS.

Mr. D. D. Davar, for the insolvent, applied for an interim order. Mr. Sorabji B. Colah, who appeared in person, opposed the application. Mr. Davar read the affidavit of Mr. Colah, which, among other things, stated that the insolvent was indebted to him in Rs. 537 for his taxed costs of a suit filed by him against the insolvent in the High Court to evict him from his bungalow situated at Colaba, which he had occupied as his monthly tenant. Insolvent was arrested by him on the 20th June, 1905, and on his being placed before Mr. Justice Tyebji and undertaking to file his petition and schedule and to apply for an interim order, the warrant of arrest was suspended. Insolvent did file his petition and schedule, and from time to time obtained extensions of the interim order on various false pretexts. He had wilfully disobeyed the order of the Court and deserved no consideration. His lordship granted insolvent an interim order till the 7th November next.

RE AMIRUDDIN EBRAHIM.

On the application of Mr. Mankar, the insolvent was granted the usual interim order.

RE W. FENDALL.

Mr. Ardeshir Kapadia appeared for the insolvent, and Mr. Mankar for creditor, and by consent the application for an interim order was adjourned till next Court day, the creditor undertaking not to arrest the insolvent in the mean-while.

RE JIVANDAS NATHU.

Mr. Ardeshir Kapadia, for the insolvent, applied for and obtained a month's extension of the interim order, with leave to amend the schedule and to serve notices.

RE ABDUL HUSSAN ALIAS ABDULLAJI.

On the application of Mr. Mankar, the insolvent was granted three months' interim order.

RE DEVIDAS KALLIANJI.

Mr. Ardeshir Kapadia, for the insolvent, applied for an extension of the interim order, with leave to amend the schedule. His lordship granted the application.

RE VARJIVANDAS MANEKLAL.

On the application of Mr. Mankar, the insolvent was granted leave to amend his schedule.

RE MAHOMED ABBAS.

Mr. Ardesir Kapadia, on behalf of the insolvent, applied for and obtained leave to serve notices on the creditors.

RE KAKU KALLA MISTREE AND ANOTHER.

The Hon. Mr. Raikes appeared for the Advocate-General to argue against a rule *nisi* taken out by the Official Assignee, which called upon him to show cause why certain monies received by the Official Assignee from the Tribunal of Appeal should not be treated as part of the estate of the insolvents, and distributed among the general body of their creditors. Mr. Raikes stated that the two insolvents owned certain temple property. That property was taken over by the Improvement Trust, and the Tribunal has awarded a certain sum as compensation for the property so acquired. The insolvents contended that it was trust property; and they took out the present rule. Mr. Raikes said he had since then made inquiries into the matter, but was unable to find any evidence to show that it was charitable property. He had no objection to the rule being made absolute. His lordship made the rule absolute.

RE CHOTALAL PETAMBER PATEL.

Mr. Mankar moved for the insolvent's final discharge by way of entering up satisfaction of the decree obtained by the Official Assignee. There were two creditors only; and they were present in Court. They had been paid off and had signed acknowledgments, which counsel produced. The moonim of the one and the grandson of the other had come to Court to represent their principals. No rule was necessary under Section 87, the creditors being present in Court. His lordship made the order applied for.

DISCHARGES.

The following insolvents received their discharges:—Moreshwar Anandrao Jayaker; Wasudeo Vishwanath Powle and others; Hariram Poonja Thakar; Joseph Fennell; Arjoon Bheroo Pardeshi and others; Ganpat Rambhow Chawan; Rattanji Cursetji Poonegar and another; Gangabai and another; Bhailal Halakchand; Haji Hassankhan and another; Karim Nanji Khoja; Rustomji Jamsetji Mistree; Kisaram Samuldas Multani; Kahanji Velji Sha; and Manekshah Shapurji Kotwal.

THIRD CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

IN the High Court Sessions, yesterday, the trial of Narayen Raghunath Patki, a clerk in the Registration Department of the General Post-Office, was continued before the Hon. Mr. Justice Russell and a common jury, on a charge of stealing a registered-letter containing currency-notes worth Rs. 80, and four Goa lottery-tickets, which was in course of transmission from T. Norhona, in Ahmedabad, to C. Clemente in Margao, Goa, on 9th December, Mr. Rustom D. N. Wadia, instructed by Mr. Nicholson, Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown. Mr. M. M. Murzban defended the accused. The case for the prosecution having finished, evidence was called for the defence and the Court adjourned till 11-30 this morning.

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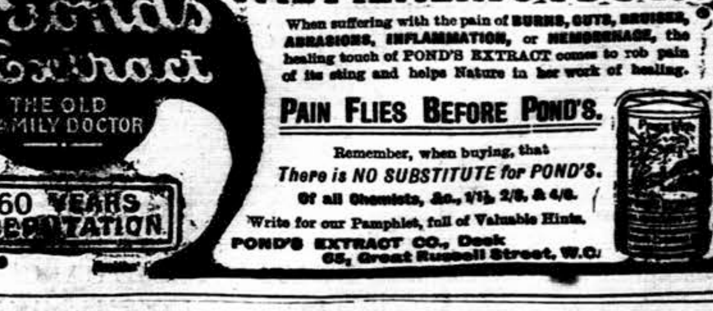

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THE WEATHER

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, JULY 11.

The depression which, yesterday, appeared off Gopalpur. has not developed. but the trough of low pressure has left the Himalayas and the Bay monsoon has extended up the Gangetic plain to the boundary of the Punjab.

The Bombay monsoon has again increased in activity and given widespread rain in the Central Provinces as well as on the West of the Peninsula. In Burma, the rainfall has been nearly general on the Coast and local in the Interior. The chief amounts have been Mergui two inches, Tavoy three, Moulmein five, and Toungoo one. The skies are still lightly to moderately overcast and the temperature differs irregularly from normal. In North-East India the precipitation has been confined to the Northern Central Districts of Eastern Bengal and Assam and has been light. The heaviest falls have been one and a half inches at Cherapoonjee and Dinajpur. The clouds have increased slightly and the skies are moderately to heavily overcast. The temperature has risen and is now above normal, the greatest excess being four degrees at Berhampore and Hazaribagh.

In the United Provinces and Gujarat a few light falls have occurred and in the Central Provinces nearly general, light to moderate, rain has fallen. Amraoti had an inch and a half. The temperature is moderate to largely in excess in the Punjab, Rajputana and Central India,and normal or in excess in the United and the Central Provinces. The clouds have increased in the United Provinces and the extreme North of India and decreased in the Central Provinces. The skies are now moderately to heavily overcast in the United Provinces and practically clear in the Punjab and Rajputana. In the latter area the air his become slightly drier.

On the Konkan Coast and in South India the rainfall has been nearly general and moderately heavy and in the Deccan local. The chief amounts were Ratnagiri three inches, Goa four, Mormugao, Karwar, Mercara and Mangalore five, Cochin three, and Belgaum and Bangalore one. The skies are still completely overcast on the West Coast, but in the remainder of the Peninsula the clouds have slightly decreased and the air has become drier in the Deccan. The temperature has fallen in the West Coast and is everywhere considerably in defect.

Nearly general rain is probable on the Burma Coasts, the Western Central Provinces, the Konkan Coast, South India, and local rain in North East India, the United Provinces, the Eastern Central Provinces and the Deccan and a few falls are likely in Orissa and the extreme North of India and Gujarat.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In.	Byculla. Cts.	Esplanade. In.	Esplanade. Cts	Fort, In.	Fort, Cts.	Colaba. In.	Colaba. Cts.
Previously registered	19	63	19	36	22	00	19	27
Tuesday 17th July 1903	2	30	2	00	1	67	1	57
Total	21	93	21	36	23	67	20	84
Total fall to 17th July '05	20	66	21	17	20	76	16	34
Total fall to 17th July '04	27	90	31	12	30	84	23	66

CUMBALLA HILL RAINFALL.

From July 17th to July 18th 1906.	Total from June 1st to July 18th 1906.	Total from June 1st to July 18th 1904.	Total from June 1st to July 18th 1905.
0·68	18·91	29·93	17·55

OBSERVATION TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON WEDNESDAY, JULY 18TH.

STATIONS.	Pressure 8 A.M.	WIND. Directions.	WIND. Average hours.	TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. Maximum of past 24 hours.	TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Humidity.	RAINFALL. Past 24 hours.	RAINFALL. Since 1st June to date.	RAINFALL. Variation, 1st June date.
Bushire	29·399	ENE	..	..	..	..	....	0·00	—0·00
Jask	29·489	SE	15	93·8	86·2	84	....	0·07	—0·06
Muscat	29·441	E	..	..	..	..	....	0·24	—0·15
Aden	29·687	SW	..	..	..	..	....	0·00	—0·01
Lahore	29·395	Calm	7	91·4	81·3	80	....	2·42	—2·87
Sirsa	29·433	WSW	4	102·3	78·6	87	....	2·16	—1·73
Delhi	29·454	W	6	84·2	71·6	91	....	7·78	—1·03
Agra	29·456	SW	4	80·0	73·9	95	....	6·46	—2·56
Cawnpore	29·500	Calm	6	82·9	76·7	91	....	11·32	+2·19
Allahabad	29·483	ENE	6	82·6	77·0	82	....	6·26	—5·92
Jhansi......	29·824	W	4	85·2	77·1	96	....	10·75	—2·06
Jacobabad	29·459	S	6	117·1	84·6	64	....	0·03	—0·72
Karachi	29·503	W	24	89·9	81·3	84	....	1·34	—1·41
Jeypore	29·538	WNW	13	95·7	81·1	60	....	6·18	—1·42
Ajmere	29·547	W	21	92·1	79·5	71	....	10·43	+3·51
Deesa	29·556	SSW	25	90·3	77·4	83	....	4·13	—3·33
Ahmedabad ..	29·567	WSW	10	93·2	81·1	77	....	11·58	—1·80
Bhuj	29·544	W	32	20·1	80·0	87	....	5·23	—0·64
Jamnagar	29·549	SW	31	93·0	80·2	83	0·03	8·36	—1·06
Dwarka	29·554	WSW	30	87·3	82·3	83	1·09	5·97	....
Rajkot	29·572	SW	22	95·9	79·5	83	....	4·57	—8·09
Bhavnagar Para.	29·577	Calm	19	96·6	81·5	68	....	8·82	+1·64
Veraval	29·578	NW	33	85·6	82·7	80	0·40	8·44	+0·24
Neemuch	29·571	WSW	21	89·5	77·2	67	....	10·45	+1·06
Indore......	29·605	NW	17	86·1	73·1	78	....	19·34	+8·04
Saugor	29·541	WSW	17	81·4	74·6	80	....	21·65	+4·66
Jubbulpore	29·531	W	8	82·9	74·3	87	0·02	24·72	+4·78
Hoshangabad ..	29·556	WSW	8	87·0	75·8	84	....	13·81	—1·51
Khandwa	29·576	NW	13	85·2	74·6	84	....	10·97	+0·42
Raipur	29·509	W	11	83·1	73·4	90	0·10	12·12	—1·70
Nagpur	29·557	NNW	15	85·2	75·5	79	3·12	26·41	+9·49
Amraoti	29·507	W	1	85·6	72·8	91	0·05	13·68	+1·04
Akola	29·572	W	12	86·0	73·3	67	....	10·85	—0·31
Surat	29·592	SSE	15	87·1	78·6	98	0·15	10·75	—8·85
Malegaon	29·612	WSW	16	85·9	73·3	76	....	5·60	—1·66
Bombay	29·625	WSW	15	87·1	81·5	81	1·76	20·35	—16·08
Poona	29·667	WSW	24	84·6	71·3	82	0·18	10·68	+2·20
Ahmednagar ..	29·659	SW	17	87·9	79·2	69	0·13	8·05	+1·20
Aurangabad ..	29·647	WSW	22	87·8	71·0	78	0·20	10·63	....
Sholapur......	29·665	SW	23	91·2	75·0	69	0·57	6·16	—0·48
Ratnagiri	29·660	NNW	10	85·8	78·4	83	1·51	47·60	—3·25
Bijapur	29·681	WSW	15	87·9	71·2	73	0·52	6·19	+1·45
Belgaum......	29·698	WSW	23	79·3	68·3	81	1·16	9·94	—6·38
Mormugao......	29·691	N	11	87·5	80·4	78	3·25	42·03	+0·04
Karwar	29·719	WNW	7	85·7	77·5	88	3·07	45·70	—13·20
Mangalore	29·746	WNW	4	85·4	74·4	86	0·92	47·20	—11·01
Calicut	29·758	Calm	5	86·7	76·2	90	1·12	36·45	—15·38
Cochin	29·785	SE	M	86·3	73·2	86	0·83	33·81	—7·51
Bangalore	29·756	WSW	12	84·8	65·8	80	0·33	5·63	+1·30
Hyderabad (Deccan).	29·614	W	10	91·3	75·2	73	0·52	11·68	+3·91
Masulipatam..	29·572	WNW	7	89·0	77·1	87	1·50	12·33	+4·30
Bellary	29·676	WSW	13	97·0	75·7	60	0·71	6·02	+3·43
Cuddapah	29·653	W	G	96·2	80·9	60	0·61	10·15	+4·64
Madras	29·655	SW	7	99·0	77·0	58	0·17	4·13	+0·12
Coimbatore ..	29·724	NW	11	89·4	71·6	86	....	0·26	—2·04
Trichinopoly ..	29·709	W	8	101·1	80·3	53	....	2·73	+0·64
Nagapatam ..	29·695	NW	11	101·4	81·5	53	0·32	2·80	+0·33
Colombo......	29·788	SW	11	87·0	77·0	79	....	4·81	—6·66

Bombay Local Rainfalls :—J. J. H. =2·30 (21·83) ; G. T. H. = 2·05 (21·19) ; St. G. H. = 2·27 (23·42) ; C. P. = 1·76 (20·35).

SUMMARY.

Pressure changes show a brisk fall at Madras, Bellary, Hyderabad (Deccan), Bijapur, Sholapur, Aurangabad, Ahmednagar and Amraoti, and a slight rise or fall elsewhere.

Winds are north-easterly to south-easterly at Murmugao, Bombay, Malegaon, Surat, Allahabad Cawnpore, Agra, Delhi and Lahore. The force has been fresh to strong at Karachi, Bhuj, Dwarka, Sholapur and Mormugao.

Temperature.—The maximum had been 6° to 13° in defect of normal at Negapatam, Madras, Cuddapah, Bellary, Masulipatam, Bijapur and Sholapur, and 5° to 11° in excess at Amraoti. Raipur, Hoshangabad, Saugor, Indor, Neemuch. Bhuj, Deesa, Jaipur Karachi, Jhansi, Agra, Dehli and Lahore ; minimum 5° to 2° in excess in, Rajputana and at Jhansi,Agra, and Lahore. The highest temperature in the shade was 11° at Jacobabad and the lowest 65° at Bangalore.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is cloudy to overcast over a large area.

Rain.—Thirty-one stations report rain, the heaviest falls recorded being 5°20" at Mormugao, 4°70" at Mangalore, 4°50" at Karwar, 3°21" at Ratnagiri, 2°61" at Cochin, 5°28" at Calicut, 1°73" at Amraoti and about an inch at Akola, Belgaum and Bangalore.

Weather,—An area of abnormally low pressure exists at and about Madras, Cuddapah, Bellary, Bijapur, Hyperabad and Mastlipatam, and weather seems to be favourable for rain over the greater part of the country lying to the south of latitude 22°.

N. LESSLE,
Meteorolgipal Report for Wertern India.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m. yesterday, give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague Attacks.	Plague Deaths.	Deaths from all causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	1	1	6
B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	1	1	31
C Market, Dhobi Talao Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada ..	0	0	15
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahaluxmi	1	1	9
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	1	1	49
F Parel, Sewree and Sion......	1	1	14
G Mahim and Worli	1	0	13
Water Division..............	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown ..	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	1	6
Total.......	6	6	143
Total plague deaths to date	133,472		
Same date last year......	5	8	[illegible]

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PERSONAL PARAGRAPHS.

MRS. RONALD GREVILLE, who entertained King Edward (not by any means for the first time) at Reigate Priory over a recent week-end, has had an interesting and somewhat remarkable career. The daughter of Mrs. Anderson, so well-known and popular nowadays as Mrs. William McEwan, Miss Margaret Anderson spent her early girlhood in the quietest possible way in Edinburgh. Social existance in the Scottish capital is occasionally a little trying, and Mrs. McEwan and her daughter finally turned their faces in the direction of London. The graceful, clever girl soon achieved a success, and her marriage to Captain Ronald Greville took place fifteen years ago. Mr. McEwan, who had all along taken a quite paternal interest and pride in his wife's daughter, dowered her with true millionaire generosity, and few women in Society possess more magnificent jewels than Mrs. Ronald Greville.

Always supremely well-gowned, always witty, cheery, and thoroughly up-to-date, Mrs. Greville has very much in common with her countrywoman and great friend, Mrs. George Keppell. King Edward, who is only intolerant of one thing—dulness in man or woman—gives Captain Greville and his wife a high place in his esteem. Mrs. Greville cares much for racing, but not a great deal for London, and she is among the many young married women who vastly prefer a quiet little dinner with Bridge to follow to the best done dance. She is never really so happy, however, as when yachting in southern waters, usually accompanied by Mr. McEwan, Captain Ronald Greville, who has been in the Life Guards and in Parliament, is the son of Lord Greville, a Westmeath peer of Warwick blood, and of Lady Violet Greville, one of the most capable of contemporary women journalists. Lady Greville is a sister of the Duke of Montrose, and Lord Graham and Captain Greville are cousins. Reigate Priory is the property of Lady Henry Somerset, and is let for a term of years to its present occupants.

The youngest daughter of King Edward has now taken her place among the crowned queens of Europe, and to the Princess of Wales she confided her delight that such a ceremony only occurs once in a lifetime Queen Maud is not shy, as the King's daughters go but she is more shy than most women, and for month. the thought of the ordeal weighed upon her mind and depressed her spirits. From the first she flatly refused to walk from the Palace to the Cathedral at Trondhjem as had been the proposal, and she even insisted upon using a closed carriage. But Norway has not resented the modesty of its Queen. On the contrary, Queen Maud, when she overcomes the desire to efface herself that was the result of her life as the wife of a younger son in Denmark, will grow into as sweet and gracious and will-loved a sovereign as our own Queen Alexandra, her mother.

Queen Maud looked a little pale and anxious, therefore, to be the cynosure of all eyes, but she looked rarely well also. She was always one of the prettiest of princesses as a girl, and she has gained in sweetness of expression since the birth of her only son, the much-loved baby Crown Prince Olaf ; and in dignity since her arrival in Norway. She has an almost perfect figure of the *petite* order, slender flexible, charmingly rounded ; and her neck and shoulders were once said by a famous English sculptor to approach the ideal. These "points" were well displayed by the glove-fitting Princesse dress of cloth-of-gold, woven in France jewel-embroidered in Norway, and made in London. The Prince and Princess of Wales took it to Trondhjem in the *Victoria and Albert*. The bodice, cut low in the shape of a heart, was left quite plain, as Queen Maud had a mind to cover it with the wonderful jewels that were amongst her wedding presents ten years ago.

The Prince and Princess of Wales have been enjoying their Norwegian experiences with especial keenness. The contrast with the gorgeous wedding pageant in Spain at which they recently assisted, and with most of their memories of India, is absolutely startling. Those homely Norwegian people, who are not ashamed to be what they are, who are not awed by splendour, who are too simple to be servile, are a revelation to a couple accustomed only to the ornamental, the unreal side of life. The future King and Queen of England will never get nearar to Nature than in that land of wooden palaces and senators who dig their own lands, and women who walk in their finery of evening dress to the coronation of their monarchs. The Princess of Wales and Princess Victoria have done much delightful shopping in the queer town standing stark by the waters in a glare of daylight that never fades.

Princess Victoria of Schleswig-Holstein shares the fate of many sweet-natured and retiring women, and is less known and less appreciated than she deserves. The elder and home-daughter of Prince and Princess Christian, she is a favourite niece of King Edward, and often accompanies His Majesty to the Opera. Princess "Thora"—as she is called—has played an intimate part in the life of our Royal family. She was so much with her grandmother, the late Sovereign, that the death of Queen Victoria was to her the deepest of bereavements. As a young girl her chief "pal" among the party of Royal cousins was the then Princess Alix of Hesse, now Empress of Russia ; another of her intimate friends was Lady Elizabeth Meade, now Lady Elizabeth Dawson, a daughter of Lord and Lady Clanwilliam, and there has always been much sympathy between her and the Duchess of Skane, our one-time Princess Margaret of Connaught. Princess "Thora" like her mother, is devoted to music, and she is also an omnivorous reader, and has a pretty talent for versifying. By the way, she received a curious legacy from the late Queen Victoria, namely, a large and unique collection of jet ornaments. Princess Victoria, although so quiet is very quick-witted and courageous. She once had a bad carriage accident in the Isle of Wight ; and on another occasion, when she and her maid were driving from Bagshot, her horse took fright near Sunningdale Station, and bolted through a side entrance almost to the line. But the plucky Princess kept her seat in the brougham, and insisted upon the maid keeping hers. A bad accident was escaped as by a miracle. Princess Victoria has inherited the charitable instincts of her mother, Princess Christian, and is a Lady President of the Order of Mercy.

One of the most popular, as she is one of the most charming, hostesses of Society is Lady Savile. To people who remember her in the days when, as Miss Violet Webster-Wedderburn, she was one of the very youthful girl beauties of Brighton, this fact is not in the least surprising. For in the best society of England's "Second London" she was renowned for her wealth of burnished golden hair, which hung below her waist when let down (there are photographs of it so extant to-day), the piquant winsomeness of her tiny childish features, and the pretty grace of her dainty and self-possessed manners. No wonder, then, that she was engaged almost at once after making her appearance in Society, and while other girls are thinking of coming out. But her father, Captain Wedderburn, of the 53rd Regiment, now the Shropshire Light Infantry, whose only daughter she was, was a man of the world, with as little use for old and fusty customs as he had a desire (so 'tis said) to be thought to resemble Louis Napoleon. Oddly enough, this he actually did to a striking degree. So old Brightonians of the time when Lady Carmichael Anstruther was Brighton's reigning beauty will tell you. Miss Wedderburn's intended was her cousin, Mr. Horace Augustus Helyar, of Coker Court, Somersetshire, and in receipt of the income of that ideal worldly affluence, ten thousand a year.

Though so rich, Mr. Helyar did not believe in the idle life of a country squire, and was therefore serving his country as a clerk in the Foreign Office. He was extremely clever, and soon passed into the Diplomatic Service, and shortly after his marriage with Miss Wedderburn was appointed one of the Secretaries of Legation at Washington. There the uncommon beauty of his wife—she was little more than a bride at the time—at once caught the American eye, and she quickly became the rage. No other woman was looked at balls, no other woman's name was mentioned while she was in the room. There are people in Society to-day who will tell you that the peculiar beauty of Elinor Glyn's heroines never existed in nature, that it is a mere creation of the gifted authoress's brilliant imagination. However, from what is said by Americans who remember her reign in Washington Society the eighties, Mr. Helyar might have sat for the portrait of either Ambrosine, Evangeline, or Elizabeth, perhaps not Theodora, whose hair has taken a silverish departure.

After the death of Mr. Helyar, his widow, in 1894, married Mr. John Savile-Lumley, who was also in the Diplomatic Service. Two years later Mr. Savile-Lumly succeeded to the barony of Savile, and adopted the family name of Lumley-Savile, thus retaining the name of Lumley which his predecessor had dropped from the family cognomen. The position in Society which he and his wife then assumed and have ever since held, everybody knows, as well as of their splendid entertainments of the King at their beautiful place in Nottinghamshire (Rufford Abbey), which is one of His Majesty's favourite places to visit among the houses of his especial friends.

Lady Margaret Crichton-Stuart, who recently acted as chief bridesmaid to Lady Ninian Crichton-Stuart, is one of our most interesting social personalities. She is Lord Bute's only sister, very rich, clever, capable, and with a strong vein of originality. The eighteenth and twentieth centuries seem strangely united in this highborn Scotch-woman—the manners of 1706 with the athletic tastes of 1906. Lady Margaret possesses much charm of manner, and grace of bearing ; but her grave smile, studied speech, and sweeping curtsies to her elders recall in a marked manner the stately modes of bygone years. Then, like Lord Bute, she loves to maintain the old feudal feeling between landlord and tenant, takes a deep interest in the Scotch crofters, and is fairly worshipped in the remoter regions of Rothesay. She dresses in the simplest fashion, but her riding costume, with its long grey habit and plumed hat, has more of the Di Vernon style than of the free-and-easy get-up of our modern Rotten Row.

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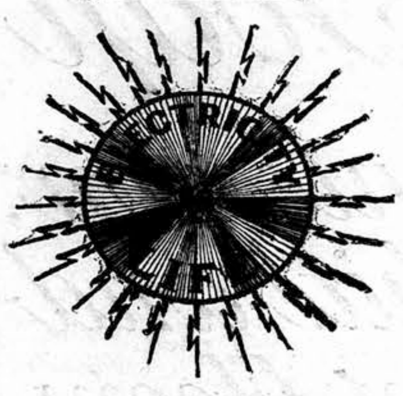

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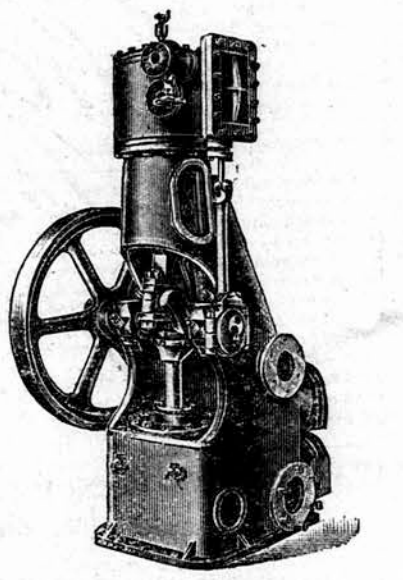

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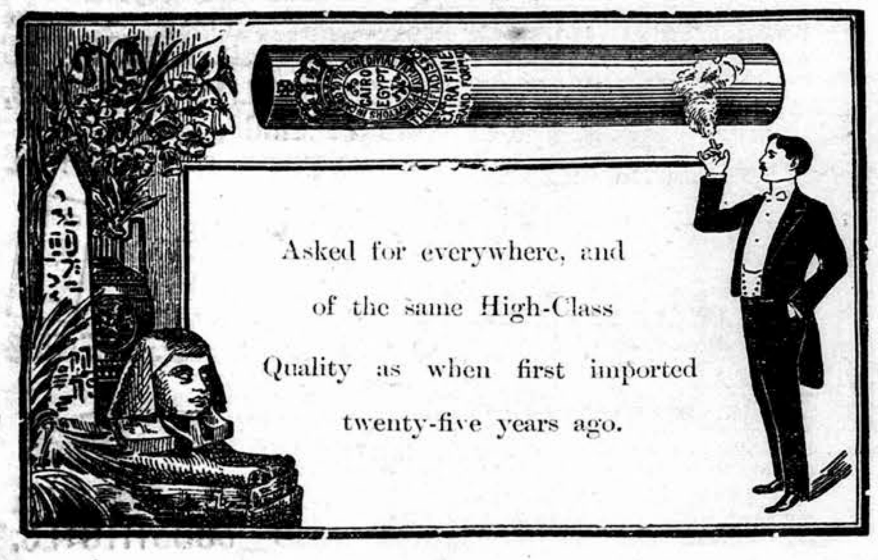

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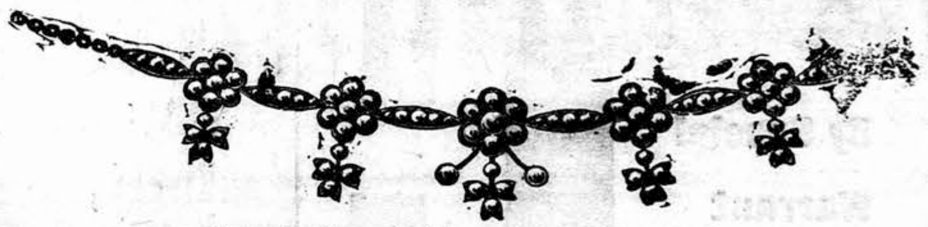
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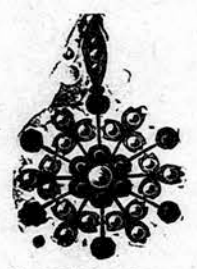
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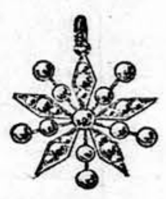
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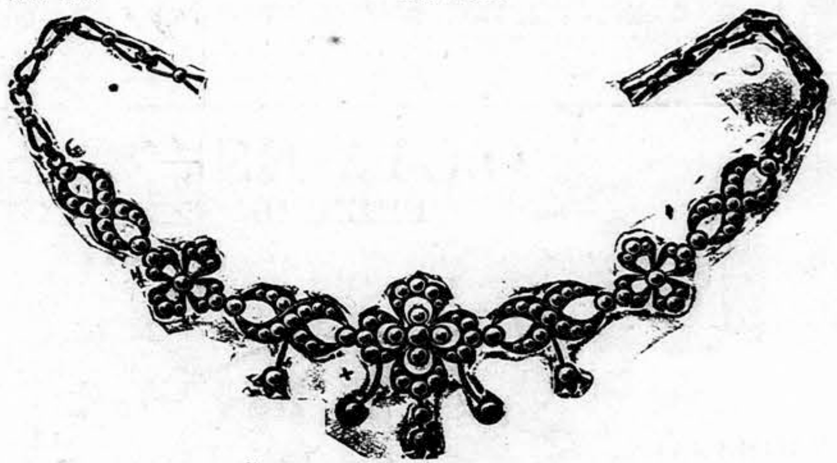
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